





# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Farms in the Mississippi bottoms are liable to have a hop crop, judging from the frog croaking.

One Michael Flanagan has entered the fiftieth year of his service as City Clerk of Kingston, Ont., and he knows what he is there for.

The skin of a boiled egg is an excellent remedy for a boil. Carefully peel it, wet and apply to the boil; it draws out the matter and will relieve soreness.

A LEADING actress says that "a kiss to be artistic must be impersonal." There is entirely too much in artistic realism in shadowy halls and cozy back parlors.

The summer girl has taken to wearing suspenders, but the sense of feminine imagination will not be reached until she is able to scold her husband for not sewing on the buttons for them.

A NEW YORK preacher proposes that the churches should open some strictly moral saloons in which nothing but mildly alcoholic drinks shall be sold. This seems to be a movement for a union between church and state—namely, the state of intoxication.

"WESTERN farmers who expect to raise a crop of corn this year," observes the Bangor News, "will have to use diving-bells in planting it." This has been done already, dear friend, and arrangements have been made to procure oyster-tongs later in the season for gathering the crop.

ANOTHER murderer was electrocuted in New York the other day, and one of the attendant physicians declared "there was nothing horrible about it." Judging from the expert testimony in these cases, science will some time make these entertainments quite amusing to all but a single interested person. And they now say that even he no longer kills.

If the road-making experiences of modern Europe teach us in America one lesson more than another, it is that our common roads should be taken as much as possible out of the hands of the merely local authorities, and administered by either the national or the State governments after some plan in accordance with scientific knowledge and the needs of the people who use the roads.

BOB FORD wore an opal pin in his neck-scarf at the time he was shot. Friends had frequently reminded him of the unlucky qualities of the opal, but he failed to heed their warnings. By his violent death the taleful intricacies of this ill-omened stone are again illustrated. It is especially dangerous when worn on the persons of people who have committed murders or who have otherwise incurred deadly enmities.

THE new Boston Public Library seems to be suffering under a variety of afflictions. There was placed recently upon its facade an array of names of eminent lights in the book world, ancient and modern, which an acute observer noted one day was an acoustic, spelling the names of the firm of architects engaged in its construction. When taxed with this presumptuous offense the architects charged the responsibility upon the boys in the office. Perhaps it was the boys in the office who drew the plans of the whole building. But whether done by the office boys or the office employers the trustees have ordered the names to be removed, and a new set will be made which will not be acrostical in its arrangement.

DR. BACON, of Chicago, has introduced a word to public notice which bids fair to be a godsend to the medical fraternity. Mrs. Ford died from the effects of chloroform administered to facilitate a surgical operation, and her husband claims that she was given too much of the drug. The doctor explains that her death can only be attributed to the fact that her constitution bore an idiosyncrasy to the drug administered. Idiosyncrasy, as Polonius would say, is good. There have been many instances in the past of patients dying while under the influence of chloroform. We now know that the accusations of carelessness and ignorance usually preferred against the doctors were unjust. The unfortunate patients were victims of idiosyncrasy.

THERE are 10,123 teachers instructing the public school children of Massachusetts, and just 901 are men. What is the inference? That Massachusetts is overpopulated on the female side; that she should be bled, so to speak, and that this congestion of one sex in one vocation should be sought to be avoided in our other commonwealths. But there is a point not to be overlooked and that is that in the intellectual State that Massachusetts certainly is, woman, seeking an independent vocation, first took to teaching; whereas in our newer States, where distribution of brain work among the sexes is becoming more equalized, both impulse and demand are multiplying the pursuits in which woman is inevitably to become a masterful competitor with father, husband, and brother.

It's English, you know, for women in "high society" to accuse each other of theft. A suit for slander arising from accusation of this nature has been begun in the Chicago courts, and a like one is compromised at Mil-

waukee by the payment of \$3,000 to the accused person. At a reception given by fashionable people in the latter city a set of silver teaspoons was missed, and one of the ladies invited to assist the host was charged by the latter with stealing them. Mrs. Chandler caused the arrest of Miss Laurence for the theft, but subsequently lacked courage to continue the prosecution. The spoons were found to have been accidentally taken to a caterer's, and Mrs. Chandler, being sued by Miss Laurence for \$5,000, has compromised for three-fifths of it. There is comfort in the reflection that if fashionable American women must imitate fashionable English women in some respects there is no evidence yet that the imitation can be carried to the pitch of stealing.

SINCE it is becoming more and more the fashion that the account between husband and wife in cases of marital infidelity shall be settled with the pistol, it would, perhaps, be well to insist upon an accurate knowledge of the use of fire-arms as an essential condition of marriage. It is certainly needlessly cruel to do the thing up bunglingly when called upon to shoot the betrayer of one's honor. Take, for instance, the case in Paris, where a lady of the first social rank disposed of the woman with whom the husband had been guilty. The outraged wife fired five shots from a revolver into the victim, and even then did not succeed in killing her on the spot. The wretched creature lingered in agony for some hours. Since society seems inclined to regard the shooting as perfectly proper under the circumstances, and indeed as in "very good form," it certainly should encourage the instruction necessary to the taking of better aim in the first place. It may be right to kill, but it is not contended, so far as we have heard, that it is right to torture.

AN accident occurred to a cabman in Chicago which seems so reasonable and logical in its nature one wonders that he does not read of such mishaps every day. Some portion of the harness gave way and the shafts shifted to a perpendicular position. The driver, as a natural consequence, found himself precipitated upon the hard pavement with painful emphasis. This accident calls fresh attention to a well-known fact—namely, that the harness cab is the most uncouth, uncomfortable, unreliable and ridiculous nightmare of a vehicle ever devised by a depraved inventive genius. It is a sort of balancing machine with the horse at one end and the driver at the other. When the driver is a heavy man, one can imagine the difficulty with which the poor animal catches his hoofs into the cobblestones as he pulls his load along. As for the upending feature, there is no reason why a passenger should not consider such a diversion possible at any moment. That cabs have not hitherto turned upside down with frequency can be attributed to no other reason than public good luck.

FROM Montreal comes the information that a number of Canadian capitalists have seriously taken in hand the project of connecting the Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario by means of a ship railway. There was talk of this before the Tehuantepec scheme received its quietus by the death of Captain Eads, but never until now as anything more than a possibility. It is now stated that E. L. Corbitt, a Chicago civil engineer who was associated with Captain Eads in the Tehuantepec business, has just made a thorough inspection of the proposed route from a point near Collingwood to another near Toronto, a distance of about sixty-six miles, and pronounced it entirely and easily practicable. The plan is for a roadbed of fifty feet with six steel tracks, and the estimated cost is not more than \$15,000,000 for a road capable of carrying vessels up to 5,000 tons burden. A corporation called the Hurontario Ship Railway Company has been organized to carry this project through. When that is done and some improvements in navigation of channels connecting the lakes and of the St. Lawrence river are made the traveler can take ship in the port of Chicago and sail to any seaport on the globe, sixty-six miles of the distance overland, without leaving his vessel. This may be done before the century is out. Then look for the Tehuantepec ship railway, unless in the meantime the Nicaragua canal comes in to meet all the requirements of commerce in that quarter. Truly this is a century of wonders, and those who shall be octogenarians at its close will have seen greater things than have been seen in any other century since the earliest record of history.

Devoured the Elephant and Rhinoceros. This pleasant story is told of Thackeray by a woman at whose house he visited. After having told a lot of delightful stories, Mr. Thackeray remarked that he must leave, he was so terribly hungry. We told him that we could give him a very good dinner. "There is nothing, my dears, you can give me," he answered with a funny sigh, "for I could only eat the crop of a rhinoceros or a slice from an elephant." "Yes, I am," exclaimed the hostess, "the 3-year-old daughter of the house. She disappeared into a big cupboard, and soon emerged with a look of triumph on her fat little face, holding in her hands a wooden rhinoceros and an elephant from her toy Noah's ark. Putting the two animals on a plate, she handed them with great gravity to Mr. Thackeray. The great man laughed and rubbed his hands with glee, and then, taking the child in his arms, kissed her, remarking: "Ah, little rogue, you already know the value of a kiss!" Then he asked for a knife and fork, snatched his lips, and pretended to devour the elephant and rhinoceros.

## CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A DEPARTMENT FOR LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS.

Something that Will Interest the Juvenile Members of Every Household—Quaint Actions and Bright Sayings of Quaint Children.

**Morning Glories.**  
Three little ladies of high degree  
(They all lived up in an apple tree,  
Near to the garden wall.)  
Dance and laugh in the summer breeze,  
While June winds shook the boughs of the trees.  
And never got a fall.

One was dressed in a gown of blue—  
(Every knows that stands for "blue"),  
Lowliest color of all.  
One wore a red gown, and one wore white.  
And spread them out in the sun's bright light.  
Dressed as if for a ball.

It happened one day—one sweet June day—  
That two-year-old Brindle passed that way.  
Brindle was rather tall;  
Raisin's head she poked these three—  
Three little ladies of high degree—  
Just within reach and call.

"Fresh morning glories taste very well;  
I haven't had one for quite a spell—  
I think I'll eat them all."  
O, poor dear ladies of high degree!  
You hung too long on the apple tree,  
Too near to the garden wall.

**A Hero.**  
A few years ago the traveler through Switzerland might have seen a charming little village, now, alas, no longer in existence. A fire broke out one day, and in a few hours the quaint little frame houses were entirely destroyed. The poor peasants ran around wringing their hands and weeping over their lost homes and the bones of the burned cattle.

One poor man was in greater trouble than his neighbors even. True, his home and cows were gone, but so also was his son, a bright boy of 6 or 7 years. He wept, and refused to hear any words of comfort. He spent the night wandering sorrowfully among the ruins, while his acquaintances had taken refuge in the neighboring villages.

Just as daylight came, however, he heard a well-known sound, and looking up he saw his favorite cow leading the herd, and coming directly after them was his bright-eyed little son.

"Oh, my son! my son!" he cried, "are you really alive?"  
"Why, yes, father. When I saw the fire I ran to get our cows away to the pasture lands."

"You are a hero, my boy," the father exclaimed.  
But the boy said: "Oh, no! A hero is one who does some wonderful deed. I led the cows away because they were in danger, and I knew it was the right thing to do."

"Ah!" cried the father, "he who does the right thing at the right time is a hero."—Selected.

**Pretty Thin.**  
Little Roland Q., an orphan who had been accustomed during the life of his parents to generous nurture and even to indulgence, went after their death to live with an uncle who believed in severe treatment of children. The boy was put at once upon a plain diet of oatmeal, bread and butter, a little meat and a carefully regulated allowance of fruit.

This the poor boy regarded as next door to starvation, and he ate so little that it was remarked in his presence that he was growing thin.

One day his uncle took him out to walk in the suburb where he lived. While they were walking they met a friend of the uncle's, who was accompanied by a large greyhound.

The boy had never seen a dog of this sort before and was greatly astonished by its extraordinary thinness. He looked very sympathetically at the animal.

"Ah," said the dog's owner to Roland, "you think he's pretty thin, don't you?"  
"Yes," said the boy; "does he live with his uncle?"  
Roland's allowance of meat was considerably increased after this incident, and now and then he was even allowed a bit of pastry.—Youth's Companion.

one she had selected or another came up to her, knelt before her (sometimes with his or her head covered with a shawl or table cover) and the company sang choruses:  
Madame, is this your daughter?  
With buckles of silver and buttons of gold,  
On their bench sit the watermen bold.

The blindfolded "Madame" answered:  
Yes, this is my daughter?  
With buckles of silver and buttons of gold,  
On their bench sit the watermen bold.

Or,  
This is not my daughter.  
With blue-lace of silver and buttons of gold,  
On their bench sit the watermen bold.

When "Madame" guessed correctly the "daughter" took her place. For every time she missed a guess she probably paid a forfeit. For the French of Old France and New France were fond of forfeit games, and were very clever in devising strange forfeits.

**Tommy's Explanation.**  
"I wonder why that dog barked at the moon all night?" remarked papa at breakfast.  
"I guess the man in the moon was making faces at him," answered Tommy, "cause I know Ponto doesn't like that."

**Johnny's Aurora.**  
We had one of them out back of our house the other night, and papa said it was the first one that ever took place in that neighborhood since 1763 was born. It was a pretty fine show, though I prefer Roman candles, because you can hold them, which you can't aurora borealis, being rather large in size and too hard to get at by boys like me, which is a pretty good thing after all, I guess, because it looked as though it was not enough to burn.

Ours was pink, and it had sizes of yellow light poked out through it once in a while, just as if the man that set it off thought people couldn't see it well enough without turning a calamine light on it once in a while to show it off better.

When I first saw it I thought a star must have lunked into another star and upset something, but Uncle George said no, it was a fire somewhere, and wondered why on earth we don't hear the fire-bells, which we always do in our town when there's a conflagration anywhere, writes Johnny, in Harper's Young People.

I said nonsense, that's the New York City and Northern lights; but I knew it wasn't, because that railroad's on the other side of town and the aurora borealis wasn't. Cook also had ideas on the subject, and went in the cellar and hid behind the refrigerator, and said: "Oh, lawd! I think it's the end of the world, and me a sinner!"

But I didn't think it was, because I'm too young to have the world come to an end, being only 9 going on 10, and where do I come in if everything's going to stop now? And I was right. The world went right on through it, and was going yet while I was writing this.

**Fun and Fooling.**  
A writer on the monkeys of India says they have a game like the English boys' cock of the dunghill or king of the castle, but instead of pushing each other from the top of a knoll or dust heap, the castle is a pendant branch of a tree.

The game is to keep a place on the bough, which swings with their weight as with a cluster of fruit, while the players struggle to dislodge one another, each as he drops running and climbing up again to begin anew. This sport is kept up for an hour at a time with keen enjoyment, and when one is as nimble as a monkey it must be splendid fun.

Mr. Robert Morley tells in "Nature Notes" a story for whose truth he vouches, which seems to indicate that monkeys may have very tender feelings.

A friend of Mr. Morley's, a native of India, was sitting in his garden, when a loud chattering announced the arrival of a large party of monkeys, who forthwith proceeded to make a meal of his fruits. Fearing the loss of his entire crop, he brought his fowling-piece, and to frighten them away fired it off, as he thought, over the heads of the chattering crew.

They all fled away, but he noticed left behind upon a bough which looked like one fallen asleep, with its head resting upon its arms. As it did not move, he sent a servant up the tree, who found that it was quite dead, having been shot through the heart. He had it brought down and buried beneath the tree, and upon the morrow he saw sitting upon the little mound the mate of the dead monkey. It remained there for several days awaiting its loss.

**How to Repair Straw Hats.**  
It is convenient to know how to repair straw hats, as those of the children of the household get sadly battered in brim and crown. One should always keep one old straw hat of each of the ordinary colors—black and brown and white—to supply materials for repairing, and to this end it is wise to avoid buying the fancy straws, as the plain braids are much more durable and useful. Thread No. 40 is used for all sewing of straw, except the finest grades of hand-sewed hats, and the domestic milliner may well follow the trade rule. The straw should be wet or dampened as it is sewed, as this will prevent its breaking. When a brim is ragged, rip off the torn braid and, taking a braid that matches, deftly weave the ends together and sew around the hat's edge as many rows as are wished. The brim can be made to turn down by stretching the upper edges of the braid tightly as it is sewed, or made to roll up by holding the upper edge of the braid loosely, the mender guiding the results by her taste and judgment as she sews. Torn crowns are replaced in the same way. Braids that do not match can be utilized wherever the trimming will hide the patch, and unfashionable low crowns may thus be transformed into those of any desired height.—Harper's Bazar.

## WHAT WOMEN WEAR.

SOME HANDSOME MIDSUMMER GOWNS.

The fashionables at the Summer Resorts Making Frantic Efforts to Outdo Each Other in Becoming Costumes for the Street and House.

**Seasonable Styles.**  
A S the summer resorts unfold their short-lived glory, there will be a scramble on the part of the ultra-fashionables to outdo each other in the quaintness of their costumes and in the novel effects of their water-places make-up, and midsommer will be sure to bring its mania, writes our New York correspondent. It is a little too early to predict exactly what the mania will be, but it now looks as if it might run in the line of hats, crowns, and that we shall, ere many moons, see the summer girl ducking her head to get her towering sugar-loaf safely through the doorway. Another novelty to which I should call the attention of the most folks is the perturbed underskirt. It really seems to me as if the young men are all destined, this summer, if not to die of a rose in aromatic pain, at least to be stifled with the sweet odors which the summer girl will leave in her wake. The perturbed underskirt is easily made. All you have to do is to run lands of silk under the lace flounces and stuff them full of perfume powders—orris, verbena, lavender, lilac—and the thing is done, and you'll leave behind you a trail of savory odors. But imagine the effect of several hundred of these sachet undershirts in a crowded ball room, in which the swaying of these garments will cause them to distribute their perfumes in greater abundance? It does look as though that delicate creature, the dancing duc, were really in danger of being suffocated with sweetness.

At this season of the year a woman's thoughts are concentrated upon outdoor effects. The sunbather is such an effect. When it harmonizes thoroughly with a costume, the result is most pleasing. In my initial illustration the sunshade

popular summer gown, the muslin de-laine. The bodice simulates a jacket, and appears to open on a pleated front. At the waist there is a large bow with long ends. The bottom of the skirt is set off with pleated flounces. There is no doubt a vast difference between the woman who merely dresses neatly, and the woman who dresses with an object in view, namely, to render herself attractive to the looker-on. No woman is so handsome that she can afford to squander the aid of modiste and milliner, and no woman is so silly that she can shine when her negligé or unbecomingly dressed. Her puffs may be good, but look at her puffs; her epigrams may be brilliant, but look at her ruchings and

pleatings; her learning may be astounding, but look at the fit of her bodice, look at the lace of her skirt. She certainly must have been thinking out the plot of a play while she was dressing. There is art in dress, and while it may be to a degree like the lay of Shelley's "Skylark," "unperch'd and fled," it is only so in a very slight measure, but like all art it must be acquired by study, observation and reflection.

In my last illustration I set before you a charming toilet for a Saturday night, which may be made up in any filmy, gauzy material, the outline being trimmed with lace, as shown. The ribbon corslet ends at the side seams; at the back there is a Watteau bow with long ends. It made up in pale blue, a passementerie band of silver crosses the bust and meets at the back under the bow.

The laced Swiss belt is a very pretty novelty in the attire of various colors. At the back and front, the two pointed ends are laced with a silk cord. On each side there is a buckle. This belt goes with silk vests and blouses, so much worn at summer resorts. The lacing cord should be tied at the bottom.

Crepone are much affected by young folks. They are usually made up of a deep cheery ruff on the bottom of the skirt, crossed bodices, double puffed sleeves, deep cuffs and corslets, the latter being invariably trimmed with three rows of narrow ribbon, brought

down to a point on the right and fastened with the same scheme of trimming on the cuffs.

From what I can hear even young ladies who adore athletics and discuss the points of a game of base-ball will zealously guard their complexions this summer. They are pale, pale, and their skin will be much in evidence even on boating parties. The reason of this is that complexion must be kept in harmony with the delicate tones of fabrics. I hear it whispered that the young men have resolved to adopt gray as their fashionable color. Why? Because it doesn't show rice powder.

Trailing dresses are made up in soft woolens, the skirts being fully corseted lined with satin and finished with a ruching on the inside. The corsages are pointed in front, have drapery, and large revers, with a turn-down velvet collar. Small darning velvet cuffs and a dash to the legs of mutton sleeves. The vest is a separate or may be buttoned to the lining of the corsage. The skirt is gathered at the back.

The British Surgeon General writes in defense of the opium traffic which England persists in thrusting upon the Chinese. He even says that the Chinese have been benefited by it, that they were formerly addicted to alcohol intemperance, and he considers that the effects of opium are less degrading. The opium eaters do not engage in brawls or jump on their wives, nor become dangerous victims of delirium tremens.

In Germany in spite of the tendency to restrictive laws, there is a provision for trade freedom, meaning liberty to carry on any trade or profession whatever. Though the government prosecutes all those who use the title doctor or physician illegally, or without due authorization, many a one is permitted to call himself a doctor who does not himself represent his titles or abilities.

## NEWS OF OUR OWN STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANERS.

**School Boys Drowned at Midland.**—May White starts on the second year of her high school, and her money and died penniless.

**From Far and Near.**  
At Hart, the dwelling of Matthew Munson was destroyed by fire and a 3-year-old child was burned to death.

**PROF. A. GAYLOR BLOCH,** principal of the Coming Free Academy, has accepted the position of president of Kalamazoo College.

THERE will be a large quantity of active patriotism, oratory, fireworks and frolic in Michigan on the Fourth, as befits a Presidential year.

ILLINOIS capitalists have secured the marble quarry at Metropoliitan, Dickinson County, and will employ money to fifty acres there.

The Sand Beach youth, Levi Smith, who assaulted a 7-year-old girl, has been sent to the reform school. That seems to be the proper place for him.

The wife of Scotch Thompson, of Grant, Huron Co., died of dropsy. Mrs. Thompson was some 83 years of age, and among the first settlers in the county.

CROWELL will have a Fourth of July celebration. It will commence at day-break, remain open all day, and not close until the doctor pronounces his last patient out of danger.

JOHN BORGHETTO, the Italian who stabbed to death with a dagger the woman with whom he was living, was shot from Mountain, has been taken up on a charge of murder. He is confined at Menominee.

JACOB YANK, whose remains were found in Wild Fowl Bay, near Bay Port, was a former resident of Saginaw, where he lived last winter. When he first struck Saginaw he had about \$7,000 in his possession, which he squandered in riotous living until he became penniless.

JOHN J. DOBBS, the deposed Waconia preacher, has now been arrested upon a charge of illegally performing the marriage of a couple. Since he was deposed from the ministry he has joined several couples in supposed wedlock, and some of them are having the ceremony performed by a parson in good standing. Dobbs should go slow.

DURING the first half of this month the water was shipped from Saginaw to Cleveland 1,674,000 feet of lumber, to Tanawanda 3,350,000, to Buffalo 450,000, and to Sandusky 350,000 feet, a total of 6,900,000. Saginaw shippers are using the railroads more and more, and the most of the lumber is shipped off the Saginaw Valley by boat is loaded at Bay City.

At Midland, Tommy Tremper, aged 10, son of ex-City Clerk Peter L. Tremper, was drowned in Snake Creek during the noon hour recess of school. Tommy and a companion or two ate their dinner at school, and then started off up the stream unknown to their teacher. Tommy, who was a bright and daring little fellow, undressed and went into the stream, which from recent rains was quite deep, and being unable to swim sank to the bottom.

Mrs. WILSON, a Stockbridge sleeper, commenced the second year of her strange trance on Thursday. When she fell asleep one year ago she was a strong, healthy girl who weighed 147 pounds. When she awoke she had lost eight months she was little more than a skeleton, her weight being only 40 pounds. Since then her medical attendance has been able to arouse her three times a day and her weight has increased to eighty pounds. During her trance periods her legs were rigid as that of a corpse, but when consciousness returned her senses are quite alert and her body is in a normal condition. In that brief interval of mental activity she converses intelligently, reads the newspapers, and it may be part of a novel. When she is again awakened she is able to resume her work at the exact place where it was left.

PRINCE MICHAEL has arrived at Jackson. He has had a bath, been given a new suit of clothes, lost his waving hair, and been given a five years' job.

MRS. CALVIN DRAPER, one of Saginaw's esteemed ladies, died on Sunday after a short illness. She left four sons, Alexander, John, George and W. A. Draper, and one daughter, Mrs. T. Greenleaf.

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From what I can hear even young ladies who adore athletics and discuss the points of a game of base-ball will zealously guard their complexions this summer. They are pale, pale, and their skin will be much in evidence even on boating parties. The reason of this is that complexion must be kept in harmony with the delicate tones of fabrics. I hear it whispered that the young men have resolved to adopt gray as their fashionable color. Why? Because it doesn't show rice powder.

Trailing dresses are made up in soft woolens, the skirts being fully corseted lined with satin and finished with a ruching on the inside. The corsages are pointed in front, have drapery, and large revers, with a turn-down velvet collar. Small darning velvet cuffs and a dash to the legs of mutton sleeves. The vest is a separate or may be buttoned to the lining of the corsage. The skirt is gathered at the back.

The British Surgeon General writes in defense of the opium traffic which England persists in thrusting upon the Chinese. He even says that the Chinese have been benefited by it, that they were formerly addicted to alcohol intemperance, and he considers that the effects of opium are less degrading. The opium eaters do not engage in brawls or jump on their wives, nor become dangerous victims of delirium tremens.

In Germany in spite of the tendency to restrictive laws, there is a provision for trade freedom, meaning liberty to carry on any trade or profession whatever. Though the government prosecutes all those who use the title doctor or physician illegally, or without due authorization, many a one is permitted to call himself a doctor who does not himself represent his titles or abilities.

DURING the first half of this month the water was shipped from Saginaw to Cleveland 1,674,000 feet of lumber, to Tanawanda 3,350,000, to Buffalo 450,000, and to Sandusky 350,000 feet, a total of 6,900,000. Saginaw shippers are using the railroads more and more, and the most of the lumber is shipped off the Saginaw Valley by boat is loaded at Bay City.

At Midland, Tommy Tremper, aged 10, son of ex-City Clerk Peter L. Tremper, was drowned in Snake Creek during the noon hour recess of school. Tommy and a companion or two ate their dinner at school, and then started off up the stream unknown to their teacher. Tommy, who was a bright and daring little fellow, undressed and went into the stream, which from recent rains was quite deep, and being unable to swim sank to the bottom.

Mrs. WILSON, a Stockbridge sleeper, commenced the second year of her strange trance on Thursday. When she fell asleep one year ago she was a strong, healthy girl who weighed 147 pounds. When she awoke she had lost eight months she was little more than a skeleton, her weight being only 40 pounds. Since then her medical attendance has been able to arouse her three times a day and her weight has increased to eighty pounds. During her trance periods her legs were rigid as that of a corpse, but when consciousness returned her senses are quite alert and her body is in a normal condition. In that brief interval of mental activity she converses intelligently, reads the newspapers, and it may be part of a novel. When she is again awakened she is able to resume her work at the exact place where it was left.

PRINCE MICHAEL has arrived at Jackson. He has had a bath, been given a new suit of clothes, lost his waving hair, and been given a five years' job.

MRS. CALVIN DRAPER, one of Saginaw's esteemed ladies, died on Sunday after a short illness. She left four sons, Alexander, John, George and W. A. Draper, and one daughter, Mrs. T. Greenleaf.



his own good health was due to his habit of living strictly by rule, even to the temperature of his bath. It is interesting to know that Prof. Blackie does not go to bed until the clock strikes 12. He rises at 7:30, and always after his midday meal he takes a nap.

ELISA SPARROW, of Martha's Vineyard, has given a large tract of land to the Muring Hospital.



# The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1892.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.



For President:  
**Benjamin Harrison,**  
OF INDIANA.

Vice President:  
**Whitelaw Reid,**  
OF NEW YORK.

Protection seems to be working just as well for France's foreign trade as it is for ours. During the month of May France's imports increased \$568,000, France, but her exports increased as much as \$2,491,000.

The annual report of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company declares that "the reciprocity treaties that have been entered into with the various countries to which the steamers of the company run, will undoubtedly prove of great value. Some another point for the reciprocity 'hangover'."

"We stand," said Major McKinley, "for a protective tariff, because it represents the American Home, the American beside, the American family, the American girl, the American boy, and the highest possibilities of American citizenship." There is the ring of true Americanism in these words. No foreign tendency, no Anglomania here.

The Paterson Guardian says that the silk industry is in an extraordinarily prosperous condition. Prices are low but firm, demand brisk and wages higher than ever before. Wages of weavers run as high as \$75 for two weeks work; \$80 is the average for two weeks, and the lowest wages received by any man is \$40. How the half-starved silk weavers of Macleodfield would stare if they heard of these wages.

Again in the field.—We are pleased to see our friend and former citizen, Hon. John G. Berry, of Vanderbilt, this state, is again in the field for the nomination of State Land Commissioner at the hands of the republican party and the Herald hopes he may get it. Mr. Berry ran far ahead of his ticket last season and we believe he would do so again were he to receive the nomination.—*Ontonagon Herald.*

Referring to the inditing of of his Tariff message Mr. Cleveland is quoted as saying: "When I picked up the pen I had but one man in my mind from the time I wrote the first word until I signed my name, and that was the American farmer, but he did not understand me." Mr. Cleveland is greatly mistaken. The American farmer understood him altogether too well. That's the rub.

In behalf of the wage earners whose cause it champions, and whose homes it protects, the Republican party gladly accepts the Democratic challenge. Grover Cleveland and his free trade hobby have already been repudiated by the people. New York rejected by at least 15,000 plurality four years ago. This time the voters of the nation will make the repudiation so emphatic that the Democracy will not again forget the lesson.

The first State election of the year and the first election of members of the Fifty-third Congress is full of satisfaction and good omen to the Republican party. Despite unusual conditions and the presence of serious disturbing elements the State of Oregon returns her normal Republican plurality, and elects both Republican Congressmen and a Republican Legislature by very handsome majorities.

The old veterans will, doubtless, be enthusiastic in support of the Democratic party when they learn owing to the failure of the more than two-thirds Democratic majority in the House to pass the pension appropriation bill, that the agents have no money. The quarterly allowance to pensioners was due June 4th, but there is no money to pay. The Democratic economists have neglected to pass the necessary bill to provide the money to pay the old veterans. Pension Agent Harvey, of Detroit, began the payment of pensions on the 4th inst., but by the 9th his funds were exhausted and 1,000 old veterans in Michigan alone, are waiting the pleasure of the Democrats in the House. If any old veteran has not received his quarterly allowance he will know who is to blame. E. C.

## Republican County Convention.

The Republican electors of Crawford County will meet in convention, by delegates, at the Courthouse in Grayling, Friday, July 15th, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Saginaw, July 20th, and to the congressional and district conventions if they shall be called in time, or such other business, as may properly be called.

The several townships are entitled to delegates as follows:

Maple Forest.....	3
Frederic.....	2
Grove.....	2
Blaine.....	2
Grayling.....	18
Ball.....	2
South Branch.....	2
Center Pines.....	3
Beaver Creek.....	3

O. PALMER,  
Chairman, Co. Com.

WM. A. MASTERS, Sec.

## Republicans Accept the Challenge.

The Republicans have every reason to be grateful to the Democratic convention for its work of the past 12 hours. It has thrown away all cloak, disguise and mask and appears before the American people as the open enemy of American industry; the champion of a system of economics which puts self before patriotism and demands cheap goods in exchange for cheap men.

The convention cast out all the verbiage with which the committee on resolutions undertakes to blanket and smother this hostility to American development and American genius. It announces openly, absolutely without paltering and double dealing that the Democratic party is for free trade with all the world; that except for the mere purposes of revenue, the marts, the manufactures, the products of starved workmen, shall be admitted free to compete with the much higher paid, much better cared for and protected workmen of the United States.

In order to ratify this pledge of its hostility to American labor, it refused to drag the free coinage of silver into the great debate of the next four months, although its party is overwhelmingly in favor of that measure. Still further to set the seal of its approval upon this declaration of war against American industries, in the face of the most undisputed evidence of a bitter enmity to him in its ranks, it nominated ex-President Cleveland because the two conspicuous traits in his political career are his boldness in raising the war cry against American industries and his hostility to a bad currency under the disguise of free silver coinage. Platform and leader are one.

The issue between the two parties is now bare to the very skin. It can be discerned in all its nakedness and its merits and demerits seen at a glance. Nobody can dispute, or muddle, or mislead.

The Republicans hail and welcome the challenge. They will gird up their loins for the great struggle confident that their David will smite in the forehead the giant, who has defeated the armies of labor and the hosts of industry in this land.—*Det. Journal.*

## Why Do They Come?

From three or four hundred thousand people come to the United States every year. They come because they find here better wages, better homes, better opportunities, better associates. All the world knows that the doctrine of protection teaches the truth in America; that we think more of the welfare of our artisan than we think of the cheapness of his product; in England, as a result of free-trade, the people think more of a cheap shoe than they do of a prosperous shoemaker. It is better to pay a little more for an article; if by it the man who produces it is made independent and is thus enabled to distribute his resources in other channels and gave employment and comfort to men who would not be otherwise employed. The doctrine of protection is covered by the old maxim "Live and let live."

The Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia have just delivered a locomotive to a railroad company in Sweden. Bids were invited from Swedish, English and American builders, and the contract was awarded to this American firm, which agreed to deliver the locomotive in ten weeks while the British wanted a year's time. In a contest between the United States and Great Britain the latter does not even get a place.

There will be no fractional quarrels in the ranks of the Michigan Republicans as to the state ticket. The contest between Hon. John T. Rich and Mayor Pingree for the gubernatorial nomination is merely a generous rivalry and the result will leave no sore to be healed, no chasm to be bridged. If Mr. Rich is the nominee, it will be because the majority of the people through their representatives in the convention believe that he is the logical candidate and that the mistake made two years ago should be rectified, and he will have no more zealous supporter in the campaign than Mr. Pingree. The Republicans of Michigan are going in to win this year. They will win.—*Ludington Appeal.*

## WASHINGTON LETTER

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, '92.

If the democrats had submitted the selection of their Presidential candidate to a vote of the republicans of the country there is no doubt that Mr. Cleveland would have received an overwhelming majority, for the very simple reason that time out of every ten republicans consider him the easiest man in the democratic party to beat. It is not therefore surprising that his nomination by the Chicago convention should have been received by the republicans with the liveliest satisfaction and the greatest enthusiasm.

Aside from the few democrats who held office under him which they bligly and without reason hope to get again his nomination was like a wet blanket to his party; they know that the convention nominated him, not because he was considered the strongest man, but simply because jealousy and bickerings in the party made him the only man upon whom the delegates could unite. They know also, and some of them do not hesitate to say so, that he is doomed to defeat; that he cannot carry a single doubtful State, and that he stands a good chance to lose several of the Southern States, because the men who look after the counting of the votes in that locality have no desire to see him in the White House again.

Senator Hill will not raise a hand to help Cleveland in New York unless his mind undergoes a great change. He is reported to have spoken in substance, as follows, to a gentleman who tried to get him to promise to carry the State for Cleveland: Do you take me for a fool; no power on earth can carry New York for Cleveland. Even if I should put forth my best efforts for him I should be charged with being responsible for his defeat, as I was in 1888. As I am to be blamed anyway, I prefer to be blamed for doing nothing. The delegates to the convention nominated him with their eyes wide open; now let them elect him, if they can.

General Horace Porter, of New York, whose name had been connected with the chairmanship of the republican national committee, came over here this week to tell the President that his private business engagements were such that it would be impossible for him to become chairman of the national committee. He suggested to the President that the proper man for the position, if he could be induced to accept, and he thought he could, was Chauncey M. Depew. This suggestion of Gen. Porter's is taken to mean that he knows that Mr. Depew will not become Secretary of State. Mr. Depew has had little experience in the actual hurly-burly of practical politics, but his work at Minneapolis leaves no doubt of his being fully qualified to become chief executive officer of the national campaign. The selection of a chairman to succeed Mr. Clarkson will be made by the National committee at the meeting here this week, but it will in reality be made by the President, as the committee always vote for the chairman selected by the Presidential candidate. Land Commissioner Carter, of Montana, is favorably thought of.

Governor Bulkeley, of Connecticut, was in Washington this week. Speaking of the political outlook in his State, he said: "Connecticut is all right and will cast her electoral vote for Harrison and Reid. This is in the nature of prophecy, but it's as true as if ballots had been counted." Senator Davis, of Minnesota, has introduced a resolution authorizing the President retaliate upon Canadian vessels using American water ways, if the discrimination against the American vessels using Canadian water ways, mentioned in his communication sent to the Senate this week, shall be continued.

Senator Tracy and a party of prominent officials will go to Norfolk to witness the launching of the Battleship Texas on the 28th inst. The President will hardly be able to go, owing to the pressure of public business.

It is really amusing to hear democrats who are known to dislike Cleveland worse than an unnamable individual does holy water pretend that they are satisfied with his nomination.

The Senate committee have been doing some hard work on the appropriation bills, notwithstanding the national convention and about the hottest spell of June weather experienced in Washington for years. This week the postoffice bill and the agricultural bill have been completed and reported to the Senate. Both of them have a number of amendments, made necessary by the slipshod manner in which they passed the House. It is now expected that Congress will adjourn about the last week in July. Gen. Palmer, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. is in town. He had a very pleasant interview with the President this week concerning the coming encampment.

Reciprocity designed exclusively for the Southern republics, was it? How, then, does it happen that reciprocity treaties have been arranged with Germany, France and Austria-Hungary, the three principal commercial nations of Europe?

# Closing Out Sale!

As we shall not carry the following named goods in stock, after disposing of what we now have on hand, we have concluded to offer our entire stock of

**HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES**

—at—  
Prices that will sell them,  
Regardless of cost to us.  
Now is your chance for Bargains!

You ought to get prices on

**CHOICE GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS**

—and also on—  
**HAY, GRAIN AND OTHER FEED**

You will be surprised at the lowness of prices on all his different lines of Goods, so much so, that you will at once be convinced where your money will go the farthest.

Do not forget the place. It is at the store of

**D. B. CONNER.**

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# DO NOT FORGET THIS!

When You Are in Need

of anything in the line of **DRUGS, MEDICINES,**

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It will Pay you to Call and see me,

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Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

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## Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold, or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's new Discovery, for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at Fournier's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and \$1.00.

## Specimen Cases.

S. H. CHILFORD, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him. Edward Shephard, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catwaba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by L. FOURNIER, at the Drug Store.

## SHORTHAND. Young men and women, learn shorthand at home during leisure hours. The PERIN system acquired for practical work in TWO TO THREE MONTHS. No shading, no position, connective vowels. Successfully taught by mail. Send for circulars and FREE trial lesson, to PERIN SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, Jan. 7, Detroit, Mich.

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Every subscriber to the **AVANTAGE** who has paid in advance can have the **DETROIT TRIBUNE** ONE YEAR FOR FIFTY CENTS. The Tribune has moved to the front place in Michigan Journalism and is without doubt the best weekly paper for Michigan readers. Call and see sample copy.

## THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN LIMITED, AND "THE BIG 5."

Two Grand Trains Daily Between the World's Fair City and the Footfalls. One Night Out, or One Day Out. Take Your Choice, Business Demands it, and the People Must Have it. The popularity of "The Great Rock Island Route" as a Colorado line—having long time since taken first place as the people's favorite between the Lakes and the Mountains—has compelled the management to increase its present splendid service by the addition of a train that is one night on the road from Chicago to Denver, Colorado Springs or Pueblo. This train will be known as the "ROCKY MOUNTAIN LIMITED," and will be put in service May first. Leaves Chicago daily at 10:45 A. M., arriving at above cities in the afternoon of the next day, earlier than any of its competitors. Especial equipment has been built for this train, with the view of making it a train in every sense of the word, and best of all, there will be no extra charge. The route of this exceedingly fast train is by the Rock Island Shore Line, and a few of the large cities through which it passes, are Davenport, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln, Beatrice, Fairbury, Belleville, Phillipsburg, Smith Center, Colby, and Grandland. This makes it a most desirable route, and particularly interesting to the traveler. Another point: The popularity of our dining-car service is still on the increase, and no money spared to make this service what our patrons always say, "the best."

Our "Big 5" will continue as usual, leaving Chicago at 10 P. M., and arriving at Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo the second morning, being out one day out, and this fast and popular train goes through Omaha. Our No. 11 will leave as heretofore at 6 P. M., arrive at Kansas City at 9:00 A. M., and will reach Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo the second morning. Our Colorado service is made perfect by this new "ROCKY MOUNTAIN LIMITED" and the "Big 5," and gives to the traveling public two EXPRSS DAILY. Manitou passengers should consult the map and time tables of our line, to fully appreciate the advantages in time saved by taking this route, when on their summer vacation. JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. T. & P. A., Chicago.

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—A—

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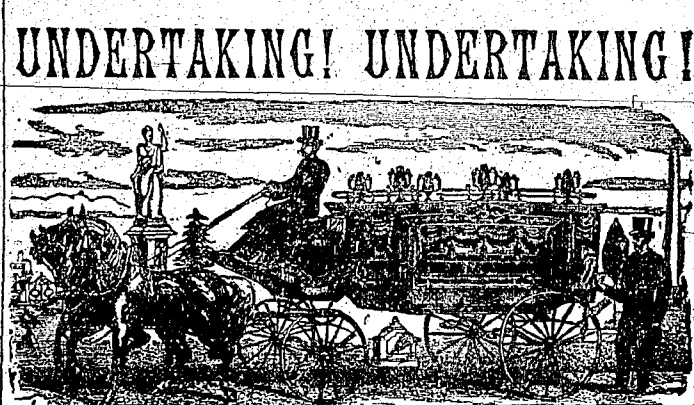
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HAVE several pieces of Real Estate for sale or exchange; that will offer a good margin to investors.

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:

- A Cheap House and desirable Lot on Cedar Street.
  - The vacant lot on corner of Cedar and Ottawa Streets.
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  - Several choice lots on Brink's addition.
  - GOOD HOUSE, TWO LOTS, BARN, FINE SHRUBBERY, etc., corner Peninsular Avenue and Ogden Street. Cheap.
  - A number of good farms.
  - Six Houses and Lots in Jonesville.
  - Fine Brick Store in Hudson.
- Any of the above property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers, or exchanged for other property.
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- O. PALMER.

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# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## THE PEARL FISHERIES.

### DANGERS WHICH BESET AN OYSTER DIVER'S TASK.

How the Business is Carried On—Where Pearl Oysters Grow—Selling the Oyster—Scenes on an Oyster Beach—The Oyster Beds.

The pearl is so highly prized an ornament that from the earliest times special efforts have been made to develop the fisheries in whatever part of the world they exist. The pearl oyster, which does not differ greatly from the ordinary variety, is found in almost every ocean, and pearl fisheries have been successful and lucrative, not only in the Mediterranean and along the coasts of Africa, but also in many parts of the Caribbean Sea, in the Gulf of Mexico, along the Pacific coast, in the vicinity of most of the South Sea islands, and in almost every part of the Red Sea. The Persian Gulf has from the dawn of history been a favorite fishing ground for the pearl oyster, and most of the pearls known to the ancient world came either from the Persian Gulf or from the Red Sea. There is another locality, however, which contests with both the palm of superiority, for from very early times the west coast of Ceylon has been known as the habitat of the pearl oyster, and the fisheries there have been carried on with success for at least 2,000 years, and how much longer no one is able to state.

Formerly the Ceylon fisheries were the property of the kings of the country, says the Globe-Penetrator, but after the conquest of Ceylon by the East India Company they passed into the

hands of the East India Company, and the East is also present, for this is their harvest, while the oysters and pearls also come in numbers, for it is a common saying in Ceylon that more money is made by feeding the divers than by diving. Regiments of troops from the Indian army are detailed to keep order among the motley multitudes, and a fleet of small government boats is also present to accompany the fishing boats to the grounds and see that all regulations are observed and that fishing on forbidden ground is not carried on. Prominent among the crowds are the pearl-drillers, native Indian artisans, who, with the simplest possible mechanism, consisting only of a block of wood, a needle-drill, and a bow, such as is used by jewelers, will in a wonderfully brief time bore holes through the pearls with almost mathematical accuracy. Squatted on the ground before the huts of their employers, they will do the work in sight of the little crowd always gathered around to witness the operation. Towns spring up as if by magic on the shore, towns of the most unsubstantial character, for within the limits of a city comprising 10,000 people there will not be one house of materials more durable than poles and leaves, yet the season is fair, the rains at this time of year are infrequent, and no better shelter is needed by the multitudes engaged in the pearl fishery.

The boats employed in the fisheries are of various sizes, for each must carry, in addition to a master and crew of four or five seamen, from ten to twenty divers. These relieve each other, for while one party is engaged beneath the surface of the water, the others are resting, and as soon as those who went down first come up, their fellows in waiting at once descend. So the fishing goes on interruptedly during the whole time allotted to it. Little clothing is worn by the divers, except in localities where sharks are numerous, when, in order to frighten away these monsters of the deep, the pearl-divers frequently wear a white gown. The boats usually leave for the fishing grounds about midnight,

moniously appropriated by any one who happens to see it. Loss is also sustained in another way. When the oyster finds a pearl in the oyster, he may sometimes undetected throw aside the shell and its contents and afterward return and appropriate the jewel, but the regulations are so severe and the punishments are so strict that it is impossible to believe that any systematic thieving can be carried on. After being extracted from the oysters the pearls are separated into different grades by means of sieves having meshes of different sizes. The jewels are carefully laid to themselves until the season is over,



THE PEARL-DIVER AT HIS BENCH.

when, almost in a day, the coast again becomes the desert that it was before. The divers do all the work, but by no means receive all the money. Sometimes arrangements are made between them and their employers, by which they are paid by the number of oysters they take out, or by the day, or with a certain number of the pearls found, but generally by one-fourth of the number of oysters taken. As a rule, they dispose of their part of the "catch" on speculation, which is a favorite method of selling the product of a day's labor. The oysters to be sold are collected into one pile, their number stated, and speculators are asked to bid upon them. This is a veritable lottery; no one knows that the pile of oysters before him contains a single pearl, and yet by competition in bidding the price of 1,000 oysters for on the pearl coast this is the proportion of shells to one pearl—is frequently run up to double what the original owner might anticipate obtaining from his "catch."

The dangers of diving, aside from the physical disabilities to which divers are subjected, arise mostly from sharks and saw-fish. Although sharks abound in every tropical sea, the Ceylon divers are not very much troubled from their watery foes, the presence of so many boats and divers, the shouting, the splashing, all tending to frighten them away; but, as a protection, each diver carries with him a short, strong knife, with which to rip up the shark in case of a sudden attack. Some prefer a stake with a foot to which a sharp hook is length, and sharpened at both ends. This they consider quite as effective a defense as the knife, for when the shark approaches, and opens his enormous mouth, the intended victim, by a quick movement, fixes the stake between his opened jaws, which, of course, are pierced by its sharpened ends, and the discomfited monster swims off to rid himself of his novel inconvenience as best he can. Most recent times, however, is passed by divers or infants, but on the shores of the Ceylon, one or more of whom accompany the fleet throughout the day's cruise. For a certain sum they guarantee to the divers immunity from the sharks, and are said to be quite successful in obtaining any unfortunate mischance which results in the death of one of their patrons.

The value of pearls has led to frequent efforts to produce them artificially, and in this the Chinese have been successful. They ascertain the locality of an oyster bed, and remove the mollusks alive to some place where a constant water can be kept over them. Then, opening the shell of each bivalve, they introduce bits of wood, grains of sand or other substances which, by experience, have proved useful in serving as nuclei for the precious matter which constitutes the pearl. Curious results are obtained by the Chinese ingenuity in dealing with the pearl oyster, or by introducing within the shell a foreign body of a Chinese deity it will in a short time be completely covered with the mother-of-pearl, and present an appearance no less curious than beautiful. The pearls, however, produced by artificial means are of inferior value. The Chinese are equal to the occasion, and either covers the defective parts with white wax or hides them in the setting of the jewel.



A LESSON OF THE FISHERIES.

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pearls are found in great abundance in many parts of the world. Several rivers in the United States are regularly fished for pearls, which are found within the shells of the fresh-water mussels; but, as a rule, when a discovery of this kind is made, the hunt is so desultory that the pearls are soon exhausted. So large a number of fresh-water pearls were formerly found in Scotland that for many years over \$15,000 a year was realized from the business. In Germany the river fishers are carefully preserved. Government inspectors examine the streams, and annually determine what portion shall that year be fished, and the section which this year is examined for pearls will not again be visited for ten years. So careful are the river pearl hunters to conserve their resources that with an iron instrument they open the shells of the mussels, and if no pearls are found, replace the creatures in the water. The fresh-water pearls are, however, so inferior in size and color to those of the sea as to bear no comparison with them, and for ages to come it is probable that the world must rely for its supply of pearls on the oyster-beds of the Persian Gulf, of the Ceylon coast, and on the pearls artificially produced within the living oyster by the ingenuity of the Chinaman.

Almost One-Fourth Live West. According to the census of 1890, there are 15,000,000 people living in the States and Territories lying west of the Mississippi River, almost one-fourth of the entire population of the United States.

Where Are Their Husbands? More than 400 married women have applied to the bureau of Charities and Corrections in New York since the 1st of January for relief for themselves and their children.

## "STAFF."

The New Compounding Used on the World's Fair Buildings.

Looking at the fair from no other point in the entire lay-out, to what exquisite uses the compound called staff may be put. This material, which seems to be a revelation to the American public, has two qualities that render it pre-eminently fit for just such work as it is here devoted to. First, it makes the work, around which it is placed as an exterior, perfectly fire-proof from any ordinary conflagration; second, it is susceptible of the highest artistic decoration and plastic decoration. When the buildings of the exposition are finished, they will present an aggregate of many palaces, colored and decorated to realize the ideals of the most artistic fancy, nay, "extravagance," in color.

The manufacture, modelling and application of the staff at the Chicago fair are done by three firms. The mere manufacture of the material does not require any special technical knowledge; more laborers can do all the work. But it is a fact that the laborers who work in the staff rooms at the world's fair are Belgians, French and Italians. One might as well be in Flanders or Paris as in one of these rooms, so far as surroundings are concerned. The small boy cuts a conspicuous figure here. He is active, useful, cheap, accurate and an effective worker. He is a type of the staff maker. So these two boys, near a small chopping block, one is sitting on a roll of hemp that is twisted into one-inch rope. He places one end of the rope loosely on the block. His companion, armed with a severely sharp little axe, brings that tool down swiftly on the rope's end with marvelous accuracy, cutting it off cleanly and with dispatch, and shoves it into a basket that stands ready to receive it. When the basket is nearly full, another boy carries it away, and the cut hemp is "tossed" into a loose pile.

It is now ready for the mixer, who scatters the right proportion of it in his half-barrel of common cement mixed with a small percentage of plaster of paris, agitates the mass until the mixing becomes difficult to the hand, and there's an end to it. The staff is made. The cement contributor hardness to the compound, the hemp-adhesiveness, and the plaster of paris finish.

It is then pressed into slabs which are nailed to the wooden walls of the building, or turned over to the modelers and sculptors, who work it out into mural decorations and bas-reliefs.—Harper's Weekly.

Deadly Fumes. When Mr. Charles Boner was in Transylvania he visited Mount Budos, a volcano which is never in actual eruption, but is all the time sending out streams of sulphuretted hydrogen gas. In particular there are two caves or cloths. In the whitish-gray rock, out of which this gas, mixed with carbonic acid, is emitted with special freedom. The principal one of these caves is about twenty paces in depth, and as will be seen from Mr. Boner's description, is much frequented as a health resort.

To enter the cave in safety care must be taken not to draw the breath. A long respiration is made before rushing in, the nostrils are closed, and then with hasty steps the farther extremity is reached. A prickling feeling in the eyes is caused by the warm atmosphere. From the feet upward the whole body has the agreeable sensation of a gentle heat playing around every limb. But your stock of breath is exhausted, and you run back to the opening.

The day before I was there a man had committed suicide by entering a step or two. He dropped at once, and when a shepherd that was tending flocks on the opposite hillside, and who saw him enter, came across to look for him, he was dead.

The vapors of the cave are highly valued as a cure for gout, and for diseases of the eye. At the end of the cavern a tasteless, slightly warm liquid, clear as crystal, falls slowly, drop by drop, from the rock—the result, probably, of the condensed vapors rising from below.

A loose dress is worn by those who take the vapors. They go in, remain as long as they can breathe their breath, then run out, breathe, and go in again.

The second cave is not far away, and is called the Murderer. In flying past the opening, birds drop dead upon the ground. Close to the entrance I found a jay that had thus met its death. I thought of the upas tree and its victims.

Fishy Hot Tubs.

Nothing could have come from the Census Bureau more opportunely than the bulletin relative to the fisheries of the great lakes. It requires six or eight quarto pages for Mr. Porter to tell what he knows about our lake fisheries, and some of the facts reported will probably prove surprising to many readers. For instance, did any of them know that in the ten years ending with the census of 1890 there were 1,009,000,000 pounds of food fish, worth \$25,000,000, taken out of the great lakes? We know not. How many of them know that 4,896 persons were regularly employed in 1889 catching fish, and that 107 steamers and 3,876 other craft were used in fishing apparatus would overwhelm with astonishment the majority of the readers could they gaze upon it in a hump. The nets and traps were worth \$23,919, and the total capital invested was \$2,832,959. The yield of the fisheries in 1889 was \$2,615,784 at first hands.

The rank of the live lakes, determined by the value of their yield, is, Erie, first; then Michigan, Huron and St. Clair, Superior, and Ontario, the actual increase in the value of the fisheries of Lake Erie being greater than that of all the others combined. The causes of increase of the value of fisheries are increase of population, the advent of emigrants from fishing and maritime countries of Europe, improved facilities of capture and transportation, and the practice of artificial propagation. The fisheries of Lake Ontario show a very marked decline since 1880, chiefly the result of legislation against commercial fishing in those waters.

The most abundant and valuable food fish found in the great lakes are herrings, a species of white fish quite distinct from the herrings of the West.

In 1889, 53,060,921 pounds of these were caught, valued at \$717,001. Lake trout show a great increase, 64.62 per cent., since 1880, but the white fish comes next to the herring in abundance and popularity in the market. This fish, however, has suffered a very considerable decrease, 28.59 per cent., or 6,137,412 pounds, since 1880, the most serious decline being in Lake Michigan. Sturgeon is also being diminished in the annual yield, the falling off in ten years having been nearly 63 per cent. from the catch of 1880. Sawdust from mills that covers up the spawning and feeding grounds has much to do with the decrease of fish in certain fisheries, and it has become necessary to enforce the laws that require mills to burn their sawdust and waste lumber.

The use of nets with underlined meshes is also an evil that should be corrected. As the fisheries of the great lakes are the most extensive lake fisheries in the world, and represent a very important industry, it is of greatest consequence that they be wisely protected against the wasteful and injurious methods of the ignorant and vicious. Along the 3,500 miles of shore line covered by these fisheries there are doubtless many abuses that might be remedied easily if the law were enforced.

## A Point of Order.

It is almost impossible to teach manners to men and women, but it is possible to induce in children a horror of the anti-social practice which helps a great deal to disgrace and vulgarize our cities, of throwing down refuse of whatever nature—peanut-shells, bits of paper, ends of cigarettes and cigars, old shoes, hats, ashes, and so on, in places frequented by one's fellow citizens, such as streets, roads, lanes, sidewalks, and public stairways. Our indifference to this practice, which appears to be the result of a long familiarity, is incomprehensible to foreigners. It disappeared from European countries completely fully one hundred years ago. It is now found nowhere in the Eastern hemisphere except in Turkish or other Mussulman towns and cities, and is looked upon as a sign of low-civilization. It is considered in every European city a grievous offense against a man's neighbors to make any public display of filth or rubbish of any description. A horror of it might be taught to any child in the public schools. To instill it should be one of a teacher's first duties, for it must be remembered that the chief observable superiority of the civilized man over the savage lies in the greater cleanliness of his person and dwelling. No child should leave the public schools without having a dread of refuse ground into him. He should be taught to hate the sight of unswept streets or sidewalks, of salivastained marble or granite, of ashes and refuse of every description, and especially of bits of newspapers and ends of cigars, as signs of gross selfishness and a low social tone.

## John Brown's Old Home.

Kate Field tells, in her Washington, about her first visit to John Brown's old home, up in the North Woods, some time ago, and her scheme for buying it when she heard it was for sale. Hurrying to Wendell, she mentioned the case to Wendell Phillips and Ralph Waldo Emerson, who sent her nice, sympathetic notes, but neither money nor advice. A new friend then volunteered to rush out on the street, and collect it among his friends, but he failed. Only one person, a lady up there, actually contributed any cash, that is, aside from Kate Field's own \$100. But within forty-eight hours after she had stated the case to a New York gentleman he had picked up eighteen subscriptions, each of that amount. With this \$2,000 the farm was bought and a good tenant secured, who still remains. "When I revisited the Adirondacks recently," says Miss Field, "I found our property worth three times what we had paid for it, the house in good repair, and John Brown's grave the mecca of all tourists."

## College Girls Who Play Base-Ball.

Smith College girls are enthusiastic and not unskillful base-ball players. There was a spirited game on the campus the other day between the sophs and freshmen, terminating in a decided victory for the latter. It might seem to the professional player that a girl with a long braid of hair hanging down her back and eyes on her classic nose would not be a success at pitching, but her curves were pronounced, and she pitched a good deal of a ball. The sophs moored to not indulge in either maces or gloves, and play with great spirit and nerve. Of course the innings are marred by mishaps to gowns, and in the waits for repairs there is a most amicable interchange of pins and hair-pins between the opponents.

## The Barnyard.

It is more economical in open barnyards to allow cattle to trample the coarse materials, the manure being composted in a heap under shelter until the materials in the barnyard are broken free by the feet of the animals, when they may be added to the heap, the whole to be composted and enough fresh manure added to create heat in the heap. When the rains are permitted to wash out the soluble matter there will not be enough available plant food remaining to pay for the building and spreading of the "made" manure on the land in the spring.

## River Depths.

An ingenious apparatus for ascertaining the depth of rivers and smaller streams has recently been successfully tried on the Elbe. It consists of a curved arm, hinged at its upper extremity, and of a length sufficient for the lower curved portion to trail on the bed of the stream. The greater the depth of the stream the more will the arm be inclined, and hence, by suitable recording mechanism, the depth can be automatically registered.

This proper place for undressed kid is in the bath-tub.

## HISTORIC PILES.

Some Remarkable Sepulchral and Other Mounds of Our Country.

All history is silent and the tones of tradition die out before those vast remains of antiquity that forever perplex the antiquarian. Science furnishes us with the knowledge of the early condition of our planet, but of our ancestors who lived and died without even leaving their names how shall we learn? Perhaps their tombs may answer somewhat. Affection for the dead in one manner or another has been common among the earliest and rudest races of men, and we assume that the first, as, indeed, the most enduring, grave was a simple mound of earth, with the coffin in a rough inclosure of stones, within which were placed articles peculiar to the deceased. In time the simple mound became grander and greater, as in Egypt, where the pyramids were erected—the perfected repositories of the dead.

But whether pyramid, or Etruscan chamber, or Nineveh marvel, we trace backward the graves for the dead to the mounds of uncultivated times. At first small, these mounds subse-



MOUND AT SARIETTA, OHIO.

quently became of immense size, doubtless having relation to the importance of the personage to whom erected. And these sepulchral tumuli are scattered over the globe—in the new world and in the old. They dot the Mississippi and its tributaries and the low lands of the Gulf; we meet them in the tropical forests of Mexico and Central America; the British Islands are sprinkled with them. Scandinavia knows them; Italy has them and so has Marathon; while the steppes of Russia and Tartary are sown with them as the sky with stars. In our own country many of these mounds are repositories of the dead; others are fortifications erected by some forgotten race against the ravages of its enemies. Between the Alleghenies and the Rocky Mountains, but chiefly in Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri, they abound; they reach from the Gulf to the great lakes. Some of these are of immense size. On the Ohio River, at Grave Creek, near Parkersburg, Va., stands one 50 feet high and 300 feet in diameter at the base. Another at Marietta, Ohio, is among the finest specimens of the relics of a forgotten people. Who built them? History is silent and so is tradition. Of course, conjecture is busy and tells us the Mound Builders were the ancestors of the Natchez and other kindred tribes whom the Spaniards found along the Mississippi. That they were a religious and defensive people their works attest; that they were stationary and agricultural is equally certain; and that in their mounds on the banks of the Ohio there should be shells from the Gulf, minerals from the region of Lake Superior, obsidian from Mexico, cataguan fossils from the mud beds of New Jersey, show them to be a widely spread race with intercourse among many tribes. That they were also advanced in the mechanics is also

## HUMOR OF THE WEEK.

STORIES TOLD BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Many Odd, Curious, and Laughable Things of Human Nature Graphically Portrayed by Eminent Word Artists of Our Own Day.

### Knocked His Eye Out.

A young and promising oculist of this town attended a meeting of the Improvisation club the other evening and was called on by the young woman in the chair to make a few remarks.

"On what subject, may I ask?" he responded, promptly.

"On Niagara falls."

"But I never was there and am not prepared to treat the subject as it should be," he pleaded.

"Indeed!" and the fair creature in the chair smiled laughingly. "I beg your pardon. I thought oculists knew all about the treatment of cataracts."—Exchange.

### No So Mean as This.

Old Goldacre (to young Spendfast)—Well, I suppose you want to take my daughter away from me?

Young Spendfast—No, no, not so bad as that. I only want to marry her.—Judge.

### A Difference in Travelers.

"In your travels through Japan, Mr. Alford, did you not often observe things that shocked your sense of propriety?"

"Very seldom, Miss De Prewd. I was never on the lookout for things of that kind."—Indianapolis Journal.

### A Slighted Refusal.

John—Will you have me, Sarah? Sarah—No, John, but you may have me if you like.

### Belonged to the "400."

Tom—Hello! Invitations are out for a swell dance in Horticultural Hall on the 15th. Wonder why they left me out?

Jack—Probably on account of their haughty culture.—Harvard Lampoon.

### No New Suits to Buy.

Tommy—Paw, teacher wants us to tell where is "the land of steady habits."

Mr. Figg—The penitentiary, I suppose. They wear the same style there the year round.—Indianapolis Journal.

### A Friend in Need.

Philanthropist—Why are you crying so, my child?

Little Girl—Please, sir, me mudder sent me wid fifty cents fer to git bread wid; an' I lost it in that there dark-layway. I'll be licked terrible.

Philanthropist—Well, well, my poor child; dry your tears. Here is a match. Perhaps you may be able to find it.—Puck.

### Love Me, Love My Dogs.



Johannie—Why—dash it all—Ethel, I didn't invite the animals!

Ethel—Oh! I never stir without them.

Johannie—Well, it'll be a deuced funny thing if we can stir with them.—Judge.

### Modern Farming.

Bunker—I see that Ducklow, who lives out of the city now, has made quite a success at farming.

Hill—Yes, I understand that he was making money from it, and I didn't know how he managed it.

Bunker—Easy enough. His farm's right off the railroad track, and he got all the clothing men in town to put their ads in his back yard.—Texas Sittings.

### She Loved Him.

"Gwendoline, darling, do you love me?"

"Have you satisfied my father with regard to your social and financial standing?"

"I have."

"And I am to have the elegant establishment you promised?"

"You are."

"Horses, carriages, diamonds, and so forth?"

"Everything."

"Then I do love you, Reginald."—New York Press.

### Very Natural Consternation.

O'Reilly (being entertained by the cook, who produces a bottle of olives).—You'll excuse me, Norah, but it's me privit aplin that these plums is shippled.

Norah—Sure, thim is not plums; thim is olives, an' they kin from Spain.

O'Reilly—Be hivin'! thim they must have kin in the shtorage.—Judge.

### Widder's Back.

Witherby—There's a button almost off your coat, old man. You ought to call your wife's attention to it.

Von Blumer (sadly)—I'm going to as soon as I can save up enough money to get her a new gown.—Puck.

### A Chip of the Old Block.

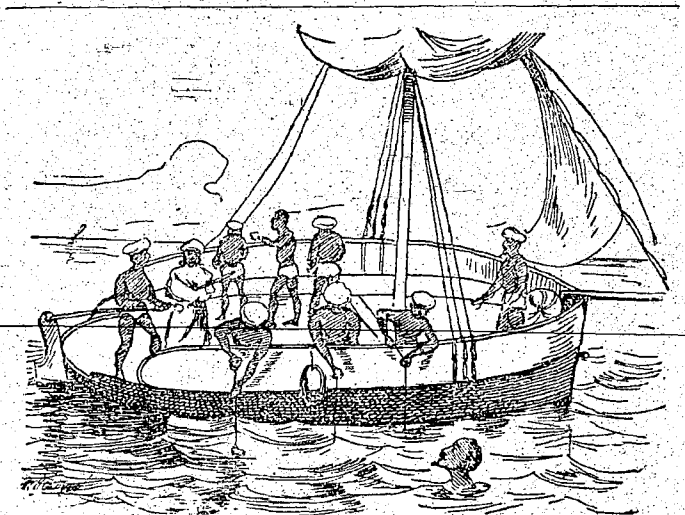
Binjo—Whin's the matter with your clothes, Bobbie?—I fell down on my way from school.

Binjo—Who licked?—New York Sun.

### As Silly as Unique.

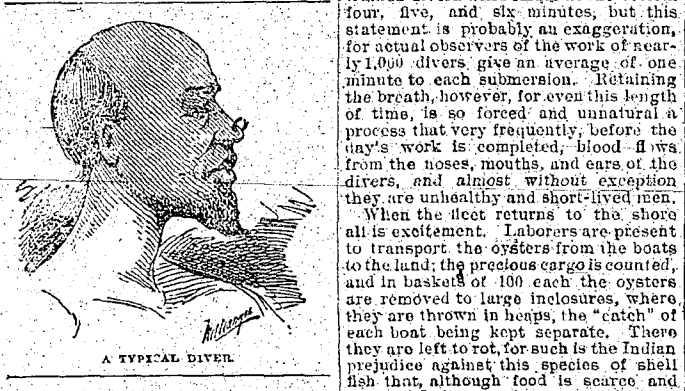
An American lady, bent on being original in the selection of her attire, has just invested in a wonderful dress, the trimming of which consists of 1,800 buttons of various colors, shapes, and sizes. There are 100 buttons on each sleeve, 330 on the collar, and the remainder are distributed all over the garment.

ARTIFICIAL CRIPPLES are made in Spain for mercenary purposes. Spanish finances appear to be chronically crippled.



AT WORK ON THE CEYLON OYSTER BEDS.

nominal possession of the Governor General, and after that under the control of the British Government. There they remain, and at present are the property of the Crown, the right, however, to use them being let out to individuals from year to year for certain definite sums fixed at the time. The oyster grounds cover many hundreds of square miles, and have all been accurately surveyed and the boundaries fixed by buoys. In order to conserve the fisheries as much as possible, the Government follows the policy of not allowing the whole ground to be fished every year, but by dividing and subdividing the whole district into comparatively small plots manages that only once in seven years shall any particular ground be culled by the divers. By this judicious management the Ceylon fisheries have become a source of continual profit, and every year from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 worth of pearls are brought up by the divers. It has been found by observation and experiment that about seven years are required for pearls to grow, and this being the case, the length of time a particular piece of territory is suffered to lie fallow, if the expression is allowable, is amply sufficient to allow the oysters time to reproduce in sufficient numbers to render work in the tract again lucrative.



A TYPICAL DIVER.

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A SPECIAL MESSENGER TO THE OYSTER BOATS.

duced in sufficient numbers to render work in the tract again lucrative. The season chosen for the annual fishing is the spring, because then the sea is calmer than at any other time of the year, and there is less danger of sudden storms scattering the fleet. The scenes during the fishing season are of the busiest possible description. A week before the opening of the season the entire coast is deserted, but a few days later thousands of boats and tens of thousands of workmen press in a dense equated only by similar industries in other parts of the world. Natives are there in thousands; the Chinese fishermen, boatmen and divers, with their curious apparel, consisting of a shawl belted around the waist, and their unique head-dress, the long hair being braided up in a knot at the top of the back of the head, and fastened with



**New Thing in Furniture.**  
An inventor has furnished a new combination in furniture. When it stands upright in a drawing-room it looks like an easel holding a portfolio of choice prints. But there is a curious little knob on the top which, when pressed, lets down the front of the portfolio. Instantly a pair of slender steel legs let themselves down from somewhere to support the front of the portfolio, which proves to be the shelf of the desk. At back of the desk are numerous pigeon-holes, boxes, and all kinds of conveniences for holding things together with inkstands, pencils, rulers, calendar and all the equipment of a readable desk. In the top of the easel frame also is set a tiny clock, like the watches set in ladies' bracelets, only larger. Another easel of the same design lets down a dressing-table with much pale-blue upholstery, and a large beveled mirror and many brushes, boxes and all kinds of appliances develop.—The Cabinetmaker.

**Light for Ticket-Takers.**  
A novel application of the electric light is now to be witnessed in the vehicles of the London General Omnibus Company. Owing to the difficulty of deepening the crumpled tickets at night the inspectors have been provided with an electrical apparatus which, from a case about the size of a hunting watch, fastened to the waistcoat, throws a steady, mild, and most effective light on the dirtiest and most tattered tickets. The battery is concealed in a side-pocket, and furnishes an eight hours' supply of electricity.

**The Only One Ever Printed—Can You Find It?**  
There is a 3-inch display advertisement in this paper this week which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week from the Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "challenge" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word, and they will return you a book, beautiful lithographs, or samples free.

Not a day passes over the earth but men and women of no note to great deeds, speak great words and suffer noble sorrows. Of these obscure heroes, philosophers and martyrs, this greater part will never be known till that hour when many that were great shall be made small, and the small great.

**FITS—All Fits cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.** No fits after first box. This valuable cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to all cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 233 N. 2d St., Phila., Pa.



**HELP! HELP! THE LADY PAIN.**  
"The twinge of an ache,  
The blossom of a breath,  
From the blood of health,  
To the violence of death."

When sudden fainting spells come upon a lady, you may always suspect some uterine disturbance or trouble, or some great disorder in the circulation and nerve centers. A remedy that has always proved successful in warding off and removing the tendency to a recurrence of fainting spells—that removes the cause of them, corrects the circulation of blood, and gives to the system that even running nervous system essential, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

The "Prescription" is guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. Nothing else does as much. You only pay for the good you get. Can you pay more?

As a regulator and promoter of functional action, at the critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, "Favorite Prescription" is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and can produce only good results. It is equally efficacious and valuable in its effects when taken for those disorders and derangements incident to that later and most critical period, known as "The change of life."

**Know all Women.**  
The most thoroughly successful remedy science has ever produced for the cure of all forms of Female Complaints is Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound. It has stood the test of many years, and to-day is more widely and successfully used than any other remedy. It will entirely cure ovarian troubles, inflammation and ulceration, falling and displacements, also Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus, and in an early stage of development, and check the tendency to cancerous humors.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills cure constipation, biliousness, etc. All druggists sell, or sent by mail in form of circular, with full directions, for 10c. Write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

**Tut's Tiny Pills.**  
They tone up the weak stomach and build up the system. They are the best remedy for indigestion, constipation, and all the ailments of the stomach and bowels.

**ANAKESIN'S Ointment.**  
It is an invaluable remedy for all kinds of skin diseases, such as eczema, psoriasis, and all the ailments of the skin. It is sold in all druggists' stores.

**PENSIONERS' MEDICINE.**  
This is a valuable remedy for all the ailments of the elderly, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, and all the ailments of old age. It is sold in all druggists' stores.

**FAT FOLKS REDUCED.**  
Mrs. Alice Martin, Oregon, Mo., writes: "I have lost 25 pounds of flesh by using Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. I have never felt so well in my life."

**FOR SUMMER COMPLAINTS.**  
PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. WANTED! MEN TO TRAVEL. We pay \$25.00 a month and expenses. STONE & WELLINGTON, Madison, Wis.

**BEST POLISH IN THE WORLD.**  
Rising Sun Stove Polish. It is the best polish for stoves, and it is sold in all druggists' stores.

**DO NOT BE DECEIVED.**  
With Laxative Candles, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn the face. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is the best. It is sold in all druggists' stores.

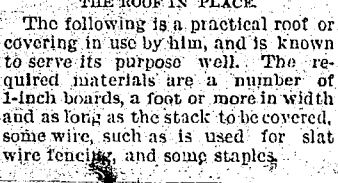
**HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000 TONS.**  
Rising Sun Stove Polish. It is the best polish for stoves, and it is sold in all druggists' stores.

## REAL RURAL READING

WILL BE FOUND IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

**How to Protect Hay That is Exposed to the Weather—Concerning Irrigation—A Wood Killer and Cultivator—High Prices for Stock.**

**Roof for Haystack.**  
It frequently occurs that on the farms there are produced a few tons more hay than there is room for in the barn, and it must, as a rule, be stacked out without protection. A large proportion of it is always lost, and in case of pure clover it had better be left in the field than stacked without protection from the weather, according to a Rural—Now—Yorker correspondent.



**THE ROOF IN PLACE.**  
The following is a practical roof for covering in use by him, and is known to serve its purpose well. The required materials are a number of 1-inch boards, a foot or more in width and as long as the stack to be covered, some wire, such as is used for slat wire fencing, and some staples.



**PORTION OF ROOF.**  
Beginning at the ridge, a board is laid on and the wire which extends down each side of the stack is stapled fast; a second board is placed under this so that the lap is about two inches or a trifle more and stapled fast as shown in the design. This is repeated on both sides of the stack until it reaches well down to the ground. Finally, to prevent the wind from blowing it off, it is weighted down by hanging a heavy stone to the end of each wire. For a long stack the cover should be made in three sections, the middle one slightly overlapping the other two.

**Irrigation.**  
Considering the great antiquity of the idea of irrigation, that it has been successfully practiced in the countries of the world for ages, and its benefits been known through all the succeeding years, it is a matter of surprise that so little thought has been given to the subject in this country, except in those sections where from their aridity it became compulsory.

Though many portions of our country are favored with rains that give security against absolute drought, there are periods of time when a supply of water would make a great difference in the yield of crops. A successful system of irrigation means expense in the construction of the necessary ditches; but does not the removal of stones, the building of fences, underdrainage and many other things considered necessary in agricultural operations also mean expense? Whatever will increase the crops grown and will serve to insure their growth, must be recognized by all farmers of advanced thought, and wherever a system of irrigation can be successfully entered upon, those who can be benefited thereby should unite and make such constructions of ditches as will be necessary.

**Suggestive Notes.**  
PLAN to have something ready to sell.

Soil can be plowed when quite wet. Plowing under clover saves manure.

FRANK as soon as the ground is ready.

NEVER make sudden changes of feed with the stock.

In lessening the number of stock always sell the worst.

A rich soil is an essential item in the growing of good crops.

A sharp plow makes the work easier both on the men and teams.

HUSBANDING our resources is an important item in farm economy.

The only safe rule in feeding is to feed according to the animal's needs.

PREPARING the soil as a good thing before planting the seed helps to head off the weeds.

ALL of the feed supplied to an animal after it has matured is given at lessened profit.

**High Prices for Stock.**  
We frequently have complaints about the high price of pure-bred stock and have several times taken occasion to notice them. We think that there is a very erroneous conception of the matter in many minds, and that a better understanding should be had. Some do not hesitate to charge the breeder of thorough-breeds with being a monopolist, when as a matter of fact there is not a single element of monopoly in his business. A monopolist is anything approaching to it, in breeding, is utterly out of the question. A man might own all the animals of a certain breed that there are in the country, but that would not constitute him a monopolist; and at this stage of the history of live stock in this country, he could not get a single dollar for an animal more than it was worth to the buyer. If he asked a thousand dollars for an animal that was worth only five hundred for any purpose he would never sell it. Either that breed would never get beyond his farm, if he continued to ask for its representatives more than they were

worth, or somebody else would import other animals—Rural.

**Printing Butter.**  
It always pays to attend to some little matters in farming operations, and among them is that of printing butter in family dairies. Putting up butter in large, smooth rolls has had its day, and the use of prints has its effect in the price. Neglecting to put up butter in good style may be the means of losing a sale, while an established print serves as an advertisement and assists in the sale. It will go far to use parchment butter paper in which to wrap it. It gives the package a neat and attractive appearance, and is one of the "little" that pay.

**Dairy Dots.**  
No amount of straining can remove the taint communicated to milk by negligence and dirty handling of the cow's udder.

When straining your milk don't try to make it stiff, for you force through the strainer that is not milk and that never can be profitably incorporated with milk.

Since the tide has turned toward winter dairying, the assertion that it does not pay to keep pigs is heard more frequently, and is made with more than old-time emphasis.

If we had skim milk, no pigs no calves and no fowls, we would give it while sweet to the cows if they would drink it. We have never heard any one claim it was not good for cows that were giving milk to drink milk.—Ex.

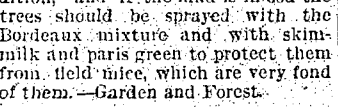
First thoroughly rinse your milk pail or can with cold water, then scald it with boiling water and kill several millions of blood poisoning bacteria, likewise saving the milk from being tainted when you either sell it at the factory or keep it at home. Occasionally give all your milk vessels a thorough boiling up in soda water. This is done in some of the best milk bottling establishments every day.

**Fruit Buds of Peach Trees.**  
Experiments for protecting the fruit-buds of peach trees from injury by cold during the winter have been made for several years at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and for four years past in the early winter the roots of several of the trees have been loosened on the south and north sides and the trees laid over on the ground. In this way, if the roots are cut off during the early summer, the growth will be forced into the roots on the east and west sides, and these will be simply twisted a little in the process of bending over. The trees are bent toward the south to avoid the direct rays of the sun on the trunk and main branches. In the first experiment the buds were injured by heat because the trees were covered too closely; after that they were covered with mats and other light material, and a large percentage of the buds were saved.

Last spring, while about 52 per cent. of the fruit-buds were destroyed on unprotected trees, those which were protected, show only 10 per cent. destroyed. Many of the trees treated in this way are more than ten years old, and they are easily set up in the spring, grow well and mature a crop. No covering should be put on the ground under the tree, as the moisture seems necessary to keep the buds in good condition, and if the land is in sod the trees should be sprayed with the Bordeaux mixture and with skim milk and paris green to protect them from field mice, which are very fond of them.—Garden and Forest.

**Wood Killer and Cultivator.**  
To make a wood killer and cultivator a correspondent of Farm and Home says:

Take a board 20 inches wide and long, and cut a wheel out of it. Then make a frame of 14-inch-square lumber, and two small bare strips near wheel, of lighter lumber. Get a blacksmith to make the scumle bar out of steel as shown in figure 2 with



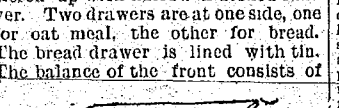
four small short rods, riveted back of blade. These little rods are curved up, and turn up the roots of weeds to the surface. You can take this device off and put on a shovel if you want to cultivate deep. It runs light for amount of work done, and is superior to any \$5 wheel I ever saw.

**Dwarf Bees.**  
For several years there has been considerable inquiry through the journals in regard to the case of dwarf workers among bees. As yet I have failed to see even a guess as to their origin. Last season I noticed them among some of my colonies. Some were scarcely two-thirds the size of workers. They possessed a sting, but were not inclined to use it, even when caught by the wing, unless irritated. They seem to be, unaccountably, for gathering honey or work in the hive and were dragged forth by the workers in the same way they got rid of drones. This season when straightening some crooked brood combs my thoughts turned on these small bees, and I also recollected of straightening some combs last season concerning larvae. This gave me satisfactory cause of the dwarf bees. Straightening the crooked combs narrowed the cells on the convex side of the combs, which as a matter of necessity made the workers smaller in those cells. Doubtless the workers in the cells on the opposite side of the combs were larger, but as they were able to assist in the labors of the colony, they were unnoticed.—Druid in National Stockman.

**The Flight of Bees.**  
It seems to be almost a general idea that honey bees will fly nearly a mile a minute. Those who have watched loaded bees coming to the apiary near sunset have a different opinion, however. A heavily loaded bee when the sun is low may be seen a distance of twenty rods. It will require from nine to twelve seconds for it to go that distance. I have also timed them a distance of from forty rods to half a mile with an apiary in full

view by setting a single bee at work on a comb containing syrup. The quickest time made would be about five minutes, the longest from twelve to fifteen minutes. Allowing it two minutes to disgorge its nectar and it will easily be seen that a honey bee is not the swiftest thing in creation. Probably the flying time of bees on their outward trip is at the rate of from fifteen to twenty miles an hour. A loaded one will require about twice the amount of time to make the same distance. If bees flew at the rapid rate that some insist they would make but few trips through woods before dashing themselves to atoms against obstructions.—J. H. Andre in National Stockman.

**A Baking Table.**  
I made a baking table as shown in illustration. It is 4 feet, 6 inches long, and 2 feet wide. The end is closed up with narrow matched lumber. Two drawers are at one side, one for oat meal, the other for bread. The bread drawer is lined with tin. The balance of the front consists of



two doors. You open them, and can then pull out a bin for flour, 20 inches wide, 24 inches high, and 28 inches long. It rests on rollers, and holds 200 pounds of flour, with a small partition on top for spices, etc. This contrivance saves my wife many steps.—Chas. Weststead, in Practical Farmer.

**Hints to Housekeepers.**  
SCORCHED spots may be removed from cotton or linen by rubbing well with chlorine water.

White spots can be removed from furniture by holding a hot iron over, but not on the place.

ACID, wine or fruit stains may be extracted by first being moistened with ammonia, then washed in chlorine water.

An ingenious female has hit upon the idea of a "dress album," in which clay cuttings of every gown belonging to its owner are to be chronologically arranged under the dates on which they were purchased.

When a garment is worn-out and discarded, cut the buttons off and string them all on a string and wear them when you want them, the whole will be much easier found than individual buttons. Much valuable time is spent in searching for things that were not properly put away.

If you wish to avoid streaks when washing nicely stained doors, burn at the bottom and wash all the way to the top of the door. Now the paint is all wet, begin at the top, wash downward and wipe dry as you go. Streaks are caused by soapy or dirty water running down over the dry paint.

There is nothing more useful about the kitchen than salt soda. It will dissolve in a little water, remove grease from anything, and there is nothing like it for cleaning an iron sink. It is also the very best thing for cleaning hair-brushes, which, by the way, should be cleaned more frequently than they are.

**Miscellaneous Recipes.**  
**STRAWBERRY JAM.**—Take equal weights of the fruit and granulated sugar, mash them well together, put in a preserving kettle and boil it rather more than half an hour, while it is warm, put in jars and when cold seal down.

**CANNED STRAWBERRIES.**—A half pound of sugar to one pound of fruit. Mash enough for cooking, juice and pour over the measured quantity; cook ten minutes, stirring constantly; add sugar and cook three minutes. Plunge the jar in hot water, fill, pour out, then put in the fruit, allowing the can to set in the hot water while it is being filled. Remove the top from hot water and screw down quickly.

**STRAWBERRY CREAM TART.**—Roll good puff paste out very thin and lay it in a tart-pan; put in a thick layer of fine strawberries and plenty of white sugar to sweeten them to taste; put on a thin covering of the paste and bake quickly. Beat well together half a pint of thick cream, the yolks of two fresh eggs and a little sugar. When the tart is done cut a neat round hole in the center, into which gently pour the beaten cream. Let it get cold before serving. Properly made, this is delicious.

**STRAWBERRY TARTLETS.**—Make a stiff paste with one white and three yolks of eggs, an ounce of white sugar, an ounce of butter, a pinch of salt, and flour sufficient to make it into a paste; work it lightly, roll it out to the thickness of a quarter of an inch and line some pattypans with it, fill them with uncooked rice to keep their shape, and bake them in a moderate oven until done. Remove the rice and fill the tartlets with fresh sugared strawberries, and on the top of each put a spoonful of whipped cream.

**Still Puzzles the Children.**  
"What is in those big brown paper packages that came to day, mamma?"  
"Oh, nothing, child; nothing but soap."

"Then why don't you let me see it?"  
"I don't want to open them until washing day."

"But Jane is out of soap and is going to the grocery to get some."

"I forgot; it is not soap in those bundles, but starch."

"When does Christmas come, mamma?"  
"Who brings the presents?"  
"Santa Claus."

"How does he get in?"  
"Comes down the chimney."

"But we have no chimney in the parlor where the Christmas tree is to be!"  
"No, I forgot; he comes up the heater flue."

"How does he get through the little holes?"  
"He is very small, and can squeeze through anywhere."

"But dolls and carriages and drums and sleds are not small. How does he get them through?"  
"Oh! please don't bother anymore; mamma is tired."—Philadelphia Call.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Bible.

The Ascension of Christ.  
The lesson for Sunday, July 3, may be found in Acts 1: 1-12.

**INTRODUCTION.**  
The "Acts of the Apostles" might quite as likely be named the "Acts of the Holy Ghost." Indeed the title is properly "Acts," nothing more. As the gospel of Luke, the writer's former treatise, described what Jesus began to do and to teach, so this from the same hand tells us what the Holy Spirit sent of Christ began to do and to teach, the apostles being the witnesses of His glorious manifestations. Dr. J. Ransom Lamb—In the Cambridge Bible—very sagaciously says, referring to the witnessing of Jesus in Jerusalem and in all Judea and in Samaria and unto the uttermost parts of the earth, "that stating these words for his theme the author directs his labor to show in what manner the work of the apostles was begun in each of these appointed fields of labor, and he does so."

There is something left for others, for us.

**WHAT THE LESSON SAYS.**  
The former treatise, literally, the first word, I, e., communication, account (logos). Have I made it? I had been making a statement; he purposes now to make an additional one.—Theophilus. Meaning that Jesus began to do and to teach, so this from the same hand tells us what the Holy Spirit sent of Christ began to do and to teach, the apostles being the witnesses of His glorious manifestations. Dr. J. Ransom Lamb—In the Cambridge Bible—very sagaciously says, referring to the witnessing of Jesus in Jerusalem and in all Judea and in Samaria and unto the uttermost parts of the earth, "that stating these words for his theme the author directs his labor to show in what manner the work of the apostles was begun in each of these appointed fields of labor, and he does so."

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**California Asphaltum.**  
There was recently transported from the mines of the Santa Barbara Asphalt Company of La Patena, California, a large block of asphaltum, weighing as it was taken from the mine some two and one-half tons, and believed to be the largest block of asphaltum ever mined in one mass. The mine in question has only been opened about one year, though obliquely used, as is well known, for street paving, the employment of the ore for other purposes, large quantities being now consumed in making floors for warehouses, cellars, wineries, breweries, etc., as it renders the floors absolutely water-tight, besides being affected by acids or gases. For lining drains, levees and reservoirs a thin coat of the article put on a melted surface presents a permanent water-tight surface, preventing loss by seepage, even when affected by only an earthy embankment. It is claimed to make conduits of wood almost if not quite as durable as iron.

**All Aboard!**  
Make haste, your baggage is all right, but have you got a supply of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters? Not then you have made a sad omission, and if you are troubled with stomachic ailments en route—if you are sick, my dear sir, or madam, you will have deserved your fate. Hostetter's Bitters is the very thing of the engine or screws shake you up. Now there is a mute but awful call to the ship's side. Now, if you had the Bitters along with you, take our advice,



# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYSON, Editor.

## HUNDREDS MAY BE LOST

TWO OCEAN-GOING VESSELS OVERDUE.

Signs that they have been in collision—Another Foot with a Gun—A Five-Dollar Pittsburg Clerk Steals \$10,000—Warlike China.

Assaulted by Three Negroes.—At Williamsport, Pa., Mrs. Nora M. Shelton, the pretty young wife of a base-ball player, was on her way home on a lonely street when she was seized by a stone thrown by one of three negroes. The men picked up the helpless woman, stifled her cries, and carried her to a vacant lot. Mrs. Shelton lay unconscious in the field for an hour, after which she succeeded in crawling to her home. Earlier in the evening Mrs. John Keen was assaulted by a white man, but she succeeded after a heroic struggle, in defending herself. The police have no clue to the assailants.

## FEARS OF A DISASTER.

Two Vessels Believed to Have Collided Off Sandy Hook and Sunk.

Saturday the steamer Ocean arrived at New York and reported that Thursday morning the wreck of a full rigged ship was found. The captain of the Ocean could only make out the words "Yarmouth, N. S.," on the stern. From a description of the wreck, shipping men believe that the vessel is the British sailing ship Fred B. Taylor, of Yarmouth, N. S. This vessel was sighted 900 miles out from Sandy Hook on June 12, and should have reached port over a week ago. The steamship Vega, with a crew of sixty men, commanded by Captain Rosa, sailed from Lisbon June 6 for the Azores and New York. She had 216 passengers when she sailed from Lisbon, and it is expected that she shipped nearly twice that many from the ports in the Azores. The steamer is seven days overdue. Her agents are very anxious regarding the vessel. In view of the fact that there have been collisions in maritime affairs of the opinion that a collision has occurred between the Vega and the Fred B. Taylor, and that the loss of life has been appalling.

## SHOT WHILE ATTEMPTING ROBBERY.

A Trap Set for Thieves Ends John Daley's Life.

At Frankfort, Ky., John Daley met a sudden and violent death while attempting to rob the money drawer in Flinn Brothers' butcher shop. Flinn Brothers' till has been frequently trapped of late, and to put a stop to the thieving they set a trap for the thief in the form of a rifle so arranged that when the door of the shop should be opened the rifle would be discharged and the thief would be killed. When John Daley entered the shop he was shot and killed. The body was found by the police and the case is being investigated.

## ROBEY'S EMPLOYERS.

Wrecking of a Trustee Young Jewelry Clerk at Pittsburg, Pa.

Willie H. Robey, a bright, attractive, ruddy-cheeked clerk of a Pittsburg jewelry store, was shot and killed by a band of five men in the city of Pittsburg, Pa. The lad broke down completely and confessed that he had stolen as charged. He declared that he neither drank nor gambled, but stole to get money for his family. He was engaged by the firm in February at a salary of \$5 a week.

## Five Thousand Dollars Reward.

At Butte, Mont., Police Officer William P. Jordan was shot and instantly killed on his beat in the outskirts of town, at 3:30 o'clock Friday morning. Six shots were fired, four directly at the officer and two by him. Two victims struck him, one penetrating the heart. It is supposed the officer was arresting two burglars. The murderer escaped. A reward of \$5,000 has been offered by the city.

## Shot His Sweetheart.

Charles Stucker called on his sweetheart, Miss Beattie Robbins, in Jeffersonville, Ky., and while there her little brother came into the room with a revolver. Stucker took it, and pointing it at his sweetheart said: "Look out, my dear, or I will shoot you and he did." A serious wound was inflicted in the young lady's arm. Stucker says he didn't know it was loaded.

## Another Case for Lynching.

Mrs. Bates, who lived near Shelbyville, Tenn., was assaulted and murdered by a man whose name was not given.

## Tight Will Go to the Pen.

Mathias Tighe, the murderer, who was supposed to have been hanged, was not found to be the reading of the verdict found against him, was found at his home, near Celina, Ohio, he having been told that he could go home by his attorney. He was sentenced to fifteen months in the penitentiary.

## Mr. Ingalls Goes to Europe.

Ex-Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, sailed for Europe, where he will remain a few months. The ex-senator will return in time to take part in the fall campaign.

## China Buying Munitions of War.

Thirty thousand Mauser rifles and 150 tons of cartridges are being shipped from Hamburg for Peking, consigned to the Chinese Government.

## Fell in Front of a Cultivator.

Frank Hall, the 14-year-old son of Joseph Hall, one of the oldest settlers in Lyon County, Kansas, while driving a cultivator near Admire, was thrown from the vehicle. He fell in front of one of the shovels, struck his right and another his left breast, each tearing great gaps into his body. He died within an hour.

## George Cassidy Drops Dead.

George Cassidy, Democratic nominee for Congress, was stricken with apoplexy at the close of the silver convention at Reno, Nev., and dropped dead.

## Burned Seven Thousand Acres.

The first big grain fire of the season broke out on P. McNamara's farm, near Merced, Cal. It moved straight east, and burned over all the country until it was stopped by Mariposa creek. Seven thousand acres of fine grain were laid in a blackened waste. The loss will reach \$100,000.

## Crushed to Death.

Thirteen persons were killed and more than forty injured in a collision at Dock street, in the Pennsylvania railroad, in Harrisburg, Pa., at 12:30 o'clock Saturday morning. The second section of the Western express ran into the first section, completely telescoping two cars.

## FAILURE OF A KANSAS GROCER.

A Chicago Firm Is Among His Creditors.

At Lawrence, Kansas, W. H. Pendleton, wholesale grocer and produce shipper, assigned for the benefit of his creditors. Liabilities, \$135,000; assets, estimated, \$100,000. The Popular Grocery Company of this city, \$12,000; and McFarley, Holt & Co., of Chicago, \$5,000, were secured by chattel mortgage. Pendleton has been in the produce business for years, and three months ago he bought \$125,000 worth of groceries, W. Behrendt & Co. dry goods and clothing merchants, at Albuquerque, N. M. failed; liabilities, \$50,000; assets, \$20,000. At Yankton, S. D., the retail dry goods house of Jacob Max, one of the grocers in South Dakota, was closed by the sheriff on an execution amounting to \$14,000. The entire stock of dry goods, boots and shoes, the real estate and buildings, \$35,000 included in the judgments. The house has outstanding accounts amounting to \$75,000, but collections have been poor. The credit of the firm hopelessly injured.

## GRAVEYARD GHOULS IN IOWA.

Dozens of Graves in a Hamburg Cemetery Found to Have Been Robbed.

Hamburg, Iowa, dispatch: Forest Hill Cemetery, a little south of town, is alive with the grinning mass of people, excited almost beyond bounds by the discoveries that are being hourly made there. An examination of a newly made grave disclosed the fact that it had been robbed. The examination was only needed with a small number than a dozen graves were opened. In each instance it was found that the body had been stolen. The news of the discovery spread rapidly, and fully 1,000 people were waiting at the cemetery to see the investigation. Within the past eighteen months nearly 300 people have been buried there, and it is believed that every one of these graves has been desecrated by the ghouls. The evidence points to the existence of a well-organized and bold body of grave-robbers. There is no large medical institution near here, hence the only demand must come from a tanning establishment. No money will be shown if any member of the gang is caught.

## COUNTERFEITING GANG CAPTURED.

California Detectives Arrest a Crowd Which Has Made Over \$100,000.

At San Francisco, a big counterfeiting gang was unearthed by the arrest of Giovanni Abbot and Paolo Visconti, two of the leaders. They were captured at work in their rooms, where all the paraphernalia of making bogus coin was found. The gang is composed of about a dozen men and has been in operation for over twelve months. In that time it must have put out over \$100,000 worth of counterfeit money into circulation. Since Secret Service Agent Haerle has been on the trail of counterfeiter he has often captured their money in express offices, but has failed to get the counterfeiters. The counterfeiters turned their attention to lottery tickets and made much money. Detectives finally located the counterfeiters in Rooker's, on Telegraph Hill, and the place has been watched day and night for three weeks. In order that criminals might be captured in the act of counterfeiting, this was done and evidence sufficient to convict both was secured.

## SHOT DOWN IN THE STREET.

City Marshal Dorn, of Kentland, Ind., Killed While Doing His Duty.

City Marshal Dorn, of Kentland, Ind., was shot down in the street by Jackson Plummer. Plummer was arrested. The City Council recently passed an ordinance providing that all shade trees along the streets be trimmed. Plummer refused to comply, armed himself, and began to look for Councilmen. He first met J. D. Conklin, a member of the board, who escaped. Conklin notified Marshal Dorn of Plummer's threats. Dorn went to attempt to deal with Plummer, was shot through the heart and expired immediately. Dorn had served as Marshal for ten consecutive terms. He leaves a widow and eight children.

## BIG FIRE AT ATLANTIC CITY.

The Property Loss Heavy and the Insurance Very Small.

Atlantic City (N. J.) Bremen Wednesday night fought their hardest battle in the city's history. The fire began in the engine-house in the rear of the big observatory wheel on the beach front, three floors west of Kentucky avenue. The flames spread rapidly and within ten minutes made a seething sea of fire a half-acre in extent. Two firemen were handicapped by the failure of the water supply. The loss is estimated at \$150,000, with not more than \$25,000 insurance.

## Jealous Woman's Crime.

Charles R. H. Jones, Indiana, was shaken from center to circumference Sunday night by the explosion of a large dynamite cartridge and three persons nearly lost their lives. Mrs. Jane Burch did the deed through jealousy. She salmed her husband and was visiting the house of the Michigan family too frequently, and she took a dynamite cartridge and placed it under the house. By mistake she put the cartridge under a Hubbard's residence. Mr. Hubbard's two children, two children were badly shaken up but not seriously injured. The building is a total wreck.

## Gold Mine in Arizona.

A great gold rush has set in to the new mining camp in Mohave County, Arizona. For half a mile on each side of the gulch extend eight or ten veins that make the new camp what it is, the richest excavation in Arizona. The new town will be called Silverdale. A good wagon road is being built to the camp, and the ore will be smelted in Pueblo and Socorro. Allowing for the usual miners' exaggeration, the camp seems to be a good one.

## Tax Sales Declared Illegal.

Judge Woodson, of the Circuit Court of Buchanan County, Missouri, rendered a decision which declares all tax sales of real estate made by St. Joseph between the year of 1885 by the City Treasurer illegal for the reason that the sales were not properly advertised in the official papers. In that the advertisements failed to specify the State, county, or city, or the location of the property. About \$500,000 worth of property is involved.

## Lightning Strikes a Woman.

Mrs. Clara Drey of Lincoln County, S. D., was fatally injured by a bolt of lightning while at Wall Lake. She had taken refuge under a canvas spread between two wagons. When the lightning struck her hair caught fire and she was terribly burned.

## Two Score Soldiers Under Arrest.

The forty regular soldiers who attacked the town of Suggs, Wyoming, are under arrest. Maj. Wiley of the Ninth Cavalry will turn them over to the Sheriff of Sheridan County for trial. The soldiers attacked the people without cause.

## Hatch Bill Considered.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, to which the anti-option bill was referred, after considering the measure for two hours adjourned. It is expected now the bill will be certainly reported next week.

## Died from Bee Stings.

At Washburn, Ind., Mrs. Josiah Klem undertook to live a swarm of bees, and the insects became infuriated and stung her in hundreds of places. She died in a few hours, suffering intense agony.

## Jealous Woman's Moral Combat.

Jealousy over the affections of "Doc" Shelton caused a moral combat between Shelton's wife and the young daughter of Anson Tweed, at Shelton Laurel, Madison County, N. C.

## SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERY-DAY LIFE.

### Queer Episodes and Thrilling Adventures Which Show That Truth is Stranger Than Fiction.

Mrs. W. A. Adams, living on West Fourth street, had an experience, says the Sedalia Mo., Democrat, that she is likely to remember whenever she bakes bread again. In her baking she uses one of the large double bread pans that is hinged on one side and shuts down like a lid. The pan has a double bottom, the lower one of which is usually filled with water for steaming purposes. Like all good housewives, she carefully made her bread and placed it in the oven. The stove had been heated and was roasting hot. Everything went along all right until the hired girl began to wonder at the strange odor that filled the kitchen. An investigation was begun, and it was determined that something was burning. The oven was opened and Mrs. Adams started to see if her bread was scorching. The pan was partly pulled out when the colored girl, who had been looking on, fell back with a scream that indicated a near attack of hysterics. A snake about two feet long was lying coiled on top of the pan and was burned to a crisp. Its mouth was wide open, as if it had been repeatedly striking itself with its fangs in the death agony. Even though roasted snake is an unusual delicacy, yet the thing that causes the housewife to wonder is how the snake came to be on the top of the pan. The snake was too badly charred to identify the species. A special search for snakes will be made whenever bread is baked in that house again.

### CROPS SUFFER MUCH.

Grain Greatly Damaged by the Week's Heavy Floods.

Just how much damage has been done to crops by the terrible storm of Thursday night and the preceding two or three days, says a Chicago dispatch, is not easy to estimate. The reports received by special wire by Board of Trade firms and the railroads, while they all agree on the main point that considerable damage has been done, differ somewhat as to the amount. The general report is that wheat and oats have suffered most by the heavy rains and winds, while corn, especially in the plains, has been less hurt. Wheat, however, is hurt under way; the weather there having been favorable. In northern points and along the Mississippi, however, the complaint is made that grain is badly lodged. In spite of the storms, though, the wheat crop in Illinois promises to be of good size and good quality.

### BRAVED DEATH IN A TUNNEL.

Narrow Escape of Four Men Near Chattanooga, Tenn.

For six weeks a fire has been burning in the Coosa tunnel on the Columbus and Western Railroad between Columbus, Ga., and Birmingham, Ala. Friday night two firemen and two section foremen went in to arrange for taking a hose in to play upon the "blow" in the tunnel. The fire was at the end, the other entrance being closed up. After going one-third of the distance one after another of the plucky fellows fell, rendered insensible by gas. The last one to succumb partially recovered and crawled back and saved the others. A rescuing party was formed, which with great difficulty succeeded in bringing the three unconscious men to the surface, where hard work for hours was necessary to resuscitate them.

### RED JACKET IN BRONZE.

Unveiling of the Statue of the Famous Seneca Chief.

At Buffalo, the statue of Red Jacket, the renowned Seneca chief, was unveiled in the great law court of the city. The statue is of bronze, measures eleven feet in height, and stands on a base four feet high. Upon the round column of the pedestal is engraved: "Red Jacket, Sa-go-yew-Wah, Chief of the Senecas. The statue is an imposing figure. The left hand carries a tomahawk, and the right is thrust forward in gesture of peace. Upon the breast is worn the historic medal presented by Washington. The statue was erected by the Seneca Nation, and the sculptor was J. G. C. Hamilton, of Cleveland.

### CUPID PLAYING WILD PRANKS.

Indiana Man Married, Divorced and About to Marry His Third Wife.

James Scarlet, of Orange County, Indiana, who was the hero of a romantic marriage to Miss Belle Gibson, at the age of the lost river, in 1878, and who, after divorcing her, married her again, courted his first wife, who was recently divorced from her second husband, has again gained the affections of his first love, but finds that he can not marry until the September term of court grants his second wife a divorce.

### More Boehm Failure Butts.

There is no present probability that the Boehm failure will sink into obscurity. The money suit is still in the United States Court at Denver. They were W. Wal-mann vs. Lesser Levy and Albert Lewin and Walsmann vs. Nicholas Elting, the surviving partner of the Levy & Lewin company. Walsmann is a New York merchant, and suits for \$25,000. George Goulet champagne, worth \$5,000, together with duties paid to the Government, which amount to \$3,420, making a total of \$38,420. This liquor was transferred by Boehm & Co., the defendants.

### Elected Bishop of Quebec.

After two days' balloting the Quebec Diocesan Synod of the Protestant Episcopal Church, elected, on its fourteenth ballot, a successor to the late Bishop Wilfrid. The Bishop-elect is Rev. Andrew Hunter Dunn, of South Acon, near London, England, who was born in 1839 and educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. He is author of "Wells by the Way" and other devotional works.

### Louisiana Will Make an Exhibit.

The Louisiana House, by a vote of 50 to 18, passed a bill appropriating \$25,000 for Louisiana State Exhibit at the World's Fair. The amount originally asked for was \$50,000.

### Six Persons Were Cremated.

The Commercial Hotel, at Sanzer, Cal., was destroyed by fire Friday evening. Six of the guests were burned to death and a number of others injured.

### Court House Burned.

Fire totally destroyed the Hyde County Court House at Highlands, N. C. The records and most of the furniture were saved.

### Pierce Fire in a Mine.

The Franklin mine, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., employing 500 men, caught fire and is now burning furiously.

### MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CATTLE—Common to Prime, \$3.50 @ 5.00; Choice, \$4.00 @ 5.50; Sheep—Fair to Choice, \$4.00 @ 5.00; HOGS—Common, \$3.00 @ 4.00; Choice, \$3.50 @ 4.50; BUTTER—Choice Creamery, \$1.00 @ 1.25; EGGS—Fresh, \$1.00 @ 1.25; POTATOES—Common, \$1.00 @ 1.25; CORN—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; WHEAT—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; OATS—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; RICE—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; SUGAR—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; COFFEE—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; TEA—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; SPICES—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; CLOVES—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; CINNAMON—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; PEPPERS—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; NUTS—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; DRIED FRUIT—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; CANDIES—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; TOBACCO—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; CIGARS—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; ALCOHOL—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; VINEGAR—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; OLIVE OIL—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; LARD—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; SOAP—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; CLOTHING—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; SHOES—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; HATS—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; GLOVES—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; UNDERWEAR—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; OUTERWEAR—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; FURNITURE—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; CARPETS—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; PAINTS—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; GLASS—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; CERAMICS—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; METALS—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; MINERALS—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; AGRICULTURE—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; MANUFACTURES—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; SERVICES—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; PROFESSIONS—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; ARTS—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; SCIENCES—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; LETTERS—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; PHILOSOPHY—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; MEDICINE—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; LAW—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; THEOLOGY—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; HISTORY—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; GEOGRAPHY—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; BIOGRAPHY—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; AUTOBIOGRAPHY—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; JOURNALISM—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; LITERATURE—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; SCIENCE—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; ART—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; MUSIC—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; DANCE—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; GAMES—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; SPORTS—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; RECREATION—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; PASTIMES—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; AMUSEMENTS—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; ENTERTAINMENT—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; SOCIETY—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; POLITICS—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; ECONOMICS—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; POLITICAL ECONOMY—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; SOCIAL SCIENCE—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; NATURAL SCIENCE—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; PHYSICAL SCIENCE—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; MATHS—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; LOGIC—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; METAPHYSICS—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; PSYCHOLOGY—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; PSYCHIATRY—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; VETERINARY MEDICINE—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; AGRICULTURAL MECHANICS—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; MINING—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; METALLURGY—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; CHEMISTRY—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; BOTANY—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; ZOOLOGY—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; ANATOMY—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; PHYSIOLOGY—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; PATHOLOGY—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; THERAPEUTICS—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; PHARMACOLOGY—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; TOXICOLOGY—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; FORENSIC MEDICINE—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; LEGAL MEDICINE—No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.25; 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